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WITH A SUPPLEMENT,
FIVEPENCE.



INSIDE PARIS: RED REPUBLICANS BREAKING INTO THE COUNCIL-ROOM OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.
(SKETCH BY BALLOON POST.)

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

Nearly all the great issues which of late years have divided the United States into two great political camps have been once for all closed. Slavery has been abolished. The States which had seceded have been reconstructed, and readmitted to the Union. The suffrage, by the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, has been extended to citizens of all races. The blot on the escutcheon of the American Republic has been erased. The Declaration of Independence no longer requires to be read in a non-natural sense. It is difficult for the people living in this country to appreciate the colossal magnitude of the revolution, social as well as political, indicated by the few foregoing statements. It is almost impossible to estimate the cost at which it has been completed. The elections which have lately taken place attract attention on this side the ocean, not because they involve any momentous question of foreign or domestic policy, but because the result of them will constitutionally express for the first time the will of a majority of the whole American adult male population—because, to use the language of an able contemporary, the *Daily News*, "the people of a Republic which covers half a continent have elected a Representative Assembly by a suffrage which knows no limitation of race, no restriction of creed, no qualification of birth, of property, or of education; and which has partially escaped even the limitation of sex." It is a new phenomenon in the art and practice of civil government. In studying it, one cares not so much about the immediate questions, the settlement of which it will most likely effect, as to note the circumstances under which it makes its appearance, and the general spirit and tendency of the moral forces which have called it into being, and have given it "a local habitation and a name."

Perhaps, it was a fortunate thing that, at the first elections carried on in the United States under the new conditions imposed by the fifteenth amendment, the chief traditional objects of conflict between the two great historical parties no longer remained to be fought over, and that the characteristic principles which have governed each have not yet had sufficient time to clothe themselves in fresh forms. The fight, although serious enough, was rather a preliminary trial of strength than a struggle to determine the possession of stakes—a reconnaissance rather than a decisive battle. We have learned from it the relative position of the Republicans and the Democrats—that the former, whilst retaining a sufficient majority in Congress to sway the course of legislation for the next two years, have lost both in numbers and prestige along nearly the whole line; that the latter have achieved many gains, but as yet cannot reckon predominance among them—but we have not ascertained the definite policy, whatever it may be, at which the two parties respectively propose to aim. In a vague and general way we can discern a real difference between them, as at any time we could between Conservative and Liberal; but we cannot very precisely distinguish between their ends of political action, just as a few years ago it would have been impossible to differentiate the items of the Conservative and Liberal programmes of policy. Well, we deem it a happy feature of the United States elections of 1870 that they had, so to speak, to carry their own weight only—that they were not freighted with heavy political issues—and that, although party victories will naturally assume an aspect of immense importance to party men, they did not, and could not, as in many former instances, turn upon questions carrying with them the weal or woe of millions.

The elections, we are told, went off very quietly, on the whole. There was a street row in New Orleans, in which two negroes lost their lives; but with this exception—no novel one, by-the-way—the electoral machinery worked as smoothly as usual. The negro element introduced into constituencies has not altered the wonted quiet of election days; has not much increased, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the excitement of electoral contests. The fact merits observation. Although, to a considerable extent, the voting body in several of the States was, either by State or by Federal legislation, made up of a mixture of races traditionally regarded as heterogeneous, if not antagonistic; and although the issue of the first struggle, under these unprecedented conditions, must have been very uncertain, the obedience of all classes to the law, and their ready acceptance of the results which came of the just application of the law to constitutional rights, are remarkable. No people so quickly adapt themselves to the inevitable as the Americans, and in this respect, as well as in many others, we believe, the coloured race in the United States are apt and eager imitators of the white population. No other people, we are convinced, would so soon, and to so creditable an extent, have surmounted the prejudices which had been fostered by their "peculiar domestic institution," as our Transatlantic kinsmen have done. The contrast between elections in the South this year and what they used to be less than ten years ago, to planters especially, must have been both broad and vivid, to many of them galling and painful. But, for the most part, they have bowed to a resolution they had sought in vain, though they had sought at almost any cost, to prevent.

It is only natural that the Republican party, having done its proper work, and done it, all must admit, with great thoroughness, should begin to show symptoms of disintegration. The diminution of its majority in nearly all the States, and the appearance of a new phase of Re-

publican politics, having special regard to financial and economical questions, seem to indicate that antagonistic interests will not much longer divide the northern and southern States of the Federal Union. For a while, of course, sentiment will keep the line of demarcation between them from being altogether effaced; but, where the material and moral interests of different sections of a people are wellnigh identical, sentimental antipathies are sure to die away. As far as climate affects men's manners, tempers, pursuits, and habits, so far there will continue to be a difference between north and south which no lapse of time can be expected to obliterate. But there is no likelihood that political divisions will henceforth correspond with geographical ones, as they have done for many years past. Fiscal questions involving, to a greater or less degree, principles of free trade, can only partially operate to place one part of the country in social and political opposition to another. Producers and manufacturers, low tariffs and high tariffs, unrestricted competition and commercial protection, will, no doubt, supply abundant materials for stiff political contention; but, on the whole, we trust the day has gone by for distinguishing the great interests of the United States by parallels of latitude and longitude. More than ever heretofore, it may be assumed that they will henceforth be, not merely in their foreign, but in their internal, relations one people.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Aosta was elected King on Wednesday. The following is the official report of the voting on the election:—Three hundred and eleven members took part in the voting, the number of members entitled to vote being 345. For the Duke of Aosta, 191, in addition to which, two members who would have voted for him were detained at home through illness; for a Federal Republic, 60; for a Unitarian Republic, 3; for the Duke de Montpensier, 27; for Espartero, 8; for the Prince Alphonse, 2; for the Duchess de Montpensier, 1. Blank tickets, 19, of which 12 were given by the Carlist members. The majority required by the law for the election of a Monarch was 173. The Duke of Aosta having obtained 191, and two adhesions more, has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes. The salvoes of artillery announced this event to the town, where perfect tranquillity prevails.

ITALY.

The Duke d'Aosta reviewed the Italian squadron at Naples last week, and afterwards received the Consul-General of Spain, with whom he had a long interview.

The Electoral Committee established in Turin by the Marquis de San Martino has issued a manifesto declaring that the seat of the Italian Government must be transferred to Rome without delay, and advocating the principle of decentralisation on a large scale.

BELGIUM.

Yesterday week, in the Chamber of Representatives, the Government introduced a bill to extend the suffrage.

The case of the individual charged with uttering threats against the life of the Prince Imperial was tried yesterday week. He was condemned to six months' imprisonment.

GERMANY.

A decree has been issued by the King of Prussia summoning the North German Parliament to assemble at Berlin on the 24th inst. According to the *Provincial Correspondence*, the Parliament will be called upon to sanction a credit for the prosecution of the war, and a measure admitting to the North German Confederation such Southern States as have determined to join it.

A banker at Berlin and one at Frankfort have been arrested for subscribing to the new French loan.

AMERICA.

Mr. Hoffman, Democrat, has been re-elected Governor in New York by about 30,000 majority. The Democratic majority in New York city is 49,405. No disturbances occurred. Massachusetts has elected Claflin, Republican, Governor, by about 25,000 majority. The Republicans have carried Illinois by 30,000; and also carried Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Minnesota. The Democrats have carried Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Roberts, formerly chief of one of the Fenian factions, is among the Congress men elected in New York.

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the elections already held have returned 128 Republicans and 94 Democrats to Congress. Five States, containing twenty-one districts, have yet to vote. These, it is expected, will return 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats, so that the next House will stand 139 Republicans and 104 Democrats, making the Republican majority 35. Two Liberal Republicans, elected over the regular Republicans in Missouri, are in this classed with the Democrats. The revenue reformers will have a majority in the next House.

Father Claret, the confessor of the ex-Queen of Spain, died at the Font-Froide convent, near Narbonne, on Oct. 4.

The *Journal de Rouen* says that the French mail-steamer *Pereire*, which has arrived at Havre from New York, brought over 7000 barrels of powder, 1,000,000 cartouches, 60,000 rifles, 30 cannon, and 1 mitrailleuse.

At a public meeting in Hobart Town, the Governor, Mr. Du Cane, stated that of the population in that city between the ages of five and fifteen, it had been ascertained that nearly one-fourth had no education whatever.

Captain Watson, 11th Regiment, has met with a serious accident while on a shooting expedition in South Africa. A lion he had twice wounded turned and followed him into a swamp, and seized him by the shoulder and head. One of the party then came up and shot the lion. Captain Watson is recovering from his severe injuries.

A severe famine in the northern part of the Corea country has caused an exodus of 15,000 Coreans into the Russian territory. The Russian Government has fed as many as possible of the people, but the Corean Government has demanded that the refugees should be returned. The Russians have made a counter-claim on the Corean Government for reimbursement of the cost of the food supplied to the poor people.

The medals in the gift of the Royal Society have this year been awarded as follow:—The Copley medal to Dr. Jule, the Rumford medal to M. Descloiseaux, and the Royal medals to Professor W. H. Miller and Mr. W. Davidson.

FROM INSIDE PARIS.

(BY BALLOON POST.)

SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SIEGE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Monday, Oct. 31.—In a brief postscript to my last letter I mentioned the fact of a formidable demonstration having taken place against the Government of National Defence. This turns out to have been nothing more or less than a second attempt at revolution on the part of Gustave Flourens and his Belleville battalions, with the scum of the capital at their backs. Owing to the irritation caused by the recapture of Le Bourget by the Prussians, as well as the news of the fall of Metz, and the arrival of M. Thiers to negotiate an armistice, Flourens had on this occasion many chances of success; but, although he contrived to keep the members of the Government under arrest for several hours, his plans were eventually frustrated by the loyalty of the Mobiles and the National Guards. About the middle of the day the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville became filled with an excited mob of people, all shouting and gesticulating, and many of them waving banners on which were inscribed "Vive la Commune!" "Pas d'Armistice!" and other cries peculiar to the "Reds." After vainly attempting to force the main entrance to the Hôtel de Ville, they at length managed to penetrate into the building by a side door which had been left unguarded. The mob soon thronged most of the apartments, and even invaded that in which the members of the Government were deliberating. Flourens, Félix Pyat, Blanqui, and others proceeded to form themselves into a Committee of Public Safety, naming M. Dorian as their president; and Flourens, mounting the table at which the Government of National Defence were sitting, intimated to them that they were under arrest. The new Committee, having secured the official note-paper, &c., next set to work to issue various decrees, to which, however, no attention at all appears to have been paid. About eight o'clock in the evening General Trochu and M. Jules Ferry were released by the 106th Battalion of National Guards, who broke into the apartment where they were confined; and some six hours later, while the Committee of Public Safety were deliberating as to their course of action, a couple of battalions of Breton Mobiles succeeded in entering the Hôtel de Ville by a subterranean passage from the adjacent barracks. These were soon followed by M. Jules Ferry, with a large number of National Guards, and the Commune party were forced to quit the building. During its occupation by the rioters the damage done to the Hôtel de Ville was enormous—furniture being destroyed, mirrors broken, and pictures injured. In addition to this many articles were stolen, and it is stated that no less than 3400 dinners were served, besides innumerable casks of wine broached.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.—Early the next morning the walls of Paris were found to be covered with notices, signed by the Mayor of Paris and his adjoints, and by MM. Dorian and Schloecher, apprising the inhabitants that they were to elect that very day four representatives in each arrondissement. This was to all intents and purposes the Commune which had been so loudly demanded and understood to have been firmly refused by the Government on the day before; and people hardly knew under what régime they were, whether that of the Government of National Defence or the Committee of Public Safety. An ambiguous notice, intended as a disavowal of the one signed by the Mayor of Paris and the Minister of Public Works, appeared later in the day; and later still fresh notices were posted up all over Paris intimating that the population would have an opportunity afforded them of deciding whether they desired the Commune or no.

Tuesday being a fête day in Paris, considerable crowds of quiet citizens, accompanied by their wives and daughters, visited the scene of the demonstration of the day before. The Place de l'Hôtel de Ville was, however, occupied by battalions of National Guards, who piled their muskets round its three open sides in such a way as to form a complete barrier, which no one, unless duly authorised, was permitted to pass.

Wednesday, Nov. 2.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day unravelled the tangled skein of official notices of the preceding day by publishing a decree setting forth that on the day following the population of Paris would be called upon to vote Yes or No whether it desired to maintain the Government of National Defence, and that on Saturday the elections of the Mayors and adjoints of the different arrondissements would be proceeded with. Decrees were also published revoking the commands of numerous chefs de bataillons of National Guards compromised in the proceedings of the 31st, and announcing that any battalion going out armed without superior orders would be forthwith disarmed and dissolved and the commander brought before a court-martial. General Trochu, moreover, addressed a proclamation to the National Guard, whose "firm attitude," he said, "had saved the Republic from a great political humiliation, possibly from a great social peril, certainly from the ruin of all the efforts being made for the defence."

In the evening rumours were current of disturbances at Belleville, but they fortunately proved to be unfounded. The evening papers published a despatch which afterwards turned out to be fictitious, it having been concocted by the Commune party, and copied out on official paper carried off from the Hôtel de Ville during the invasion of Monday. It proclaimed a victory in the Vosges and the destruction of 6000 Prussians by General Cambrelis. M. Rochefort announced his resignation as a member of the Government of National Defence in a letter addressed to the *Rappel*.

Thursday, Nov. 3.—This day, which was dedicated to the momentous question of the vote of confidence in the Government, passed off much like any ordinary day, the only difference being some small crowds in front of the various mairies and other places where the votes were appointed to be taken. In the evening it was commonly known that the Government had obtained an enormous majority; and at ten o'clock a proclamation of the result, so far as it was then ascertained, was made by torchlight, on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, by M. Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris, in presence of an immense assemblage, composed principally of National Guards. The crowd next proceeded to the hotel of General Trochu, where the members of the Government had assembled, and saluted them with enthusiastic cheers; in response to which they all made their appearance on the steps of the entrance doorway, whence both General Trochu and M. Jules Favre addressed short speeches to the populace thanking them for the confidence they had shown in them by that day's voting.

For three days consecutively there had been no military operations to take note of, and, consequently, no report had been issued. To-day the military bulletin simply announced that the enemy were continuing their works at Châtillon and Montretout, and that on both these points Mont Valérien and Forts Issy and Vanvres had, by a well-directed fire, caused the

works to be discontinued on several occasions. Further, that General Bertault, who had succeeded General de Bellemare in command at Saint Denis, having learnt that movements of Prussian troops had been signalled in front of his line, had caused the forts of Aubervilliers and l'Est to open fire upon them. The forts of Romainville and Nissy also fired on the enemy between Drancy and Blanc-Mesnil.

Friday, Nov. 4.—Official announcement was made of the result of Thursday's voting. According to this there were 321,373 who voted Yes, against 53,585 who voted No. The voting of the army, which was not included in the above, was subsequently published, and showed the following result:—236,623 Yes, against 9053 No; giving a general total of 557,996 Yes, against 62,638 No, being as nearly as possible at the rate of 9 to 1.

In the course of the day about a dozen of the principal participants in the proceedings of the 31st were arrested by order of the Government. Citizen Félix Pyat, who was among the number, was at once conducted to the Conciergerie. Citizens Flourens and Blanqui succeeded in secreting themselves.

A decree appeared in the *Journal Officiel* appointing General Clement Thomas commander-in-chief of the National Guard, in place of General Tamisier, whose resignation had evidently been required of him by his colleagues.

Saturday, Nov. 5.—The Mayors of the twenty Paris arrondissements were elected, when three of the extreme Democratic candidates appear to have been returned. In the course of the day M. Thiers, who had been at Versailles for several days past negotiating the terms of the armistice, which almost everyone is hoping for, as it is believed that it would certainly be followed by negotiations for peace, was reported to have crossed the Seine at Sèvres and to have had an interview with M. Jules Favre at the foot of the bridge, in presence of General Ducrot.

A farewell address from General Tamisier to the National Guard appeared to-day, side by side with an address from General Clement Thomas, their new commander-in-chief. More arrests of persons implicated in the recent proceedings at the Hôtel de Ville were made, but Flourens and Blanqui seem to have been sought for in vain. Several other chefs de bataillons of National Guard also had their commands revoked. At two of the theatres there were matinées to-day for charitable purposes.

Sunday, Nov. 6.—The hopes entertained by the less bellicose among the population of Paris were doomed to disappointment. The *Journal Officiel* announced that the negotiations in which M. Thiers had been engaged with Count von Bismarck with the object of discussing the terms of an armistice between the belligerent Powers had resulted in failure. This unwelcome intelligence was made public in the following terms:—"The four great neutral Powers, England, Russia, Austria, and Italy, had taken the initiative in proposing an armistice to allow of the election of a National Assembly. The Government of the National Defence made known its conditions, which were, the re-provisioning of Paris, and the voting for the National Assembly by the entire French population. Prussia has expressly refused the re-provisioning the capital, and only admitted the voting of Alsace and Lorraine with certain restrictions. The Government of National Defence has decided unanimously that the armistice, thus understood, must be rejected."

At noon on Sunday, according to the *Electeur Libre*, an envoy from the French Government left Paris for Versailles to signify the refusal, decided upon during the night, of the Prussian conditions for the conclusion of an armistice. Consequently upon the failure of the negotiations, the *Journal Officiel* announces the formation of three separate armies for the defence of Paris, the supreme command of which is vested in General Trochu. The first army, composed of 266 battalions of National Guards, will be commanded by General Clement Thomas. The second army, composed of three corps d'armées and a division of cavalry, will be under the command of General Ducrot; and the third army, consisting of seven divisions of infantry and two brigades of cavalry, is to be commanded by General Trochu in person.

Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed her Majesty's High Commissioner for adjusting the affairs of the territories adjacent to the eastern frontier.

Information has reached Bombay of further outrages by the Chinese at Canton. The execution of the criminals at Tient-Tsin has been postponed.

Two gentlemen out grouse-shooting have discovered quartz, rich in gold, on the summit of Mount Douglas, or Cedar Hill, four miles north of Victoria, Vancouver Island.

The railway from St. Petersburg to Revel, a Baltic port, has been opened. This railway, 260 miles long, cuts the Warsaw Railway at Gatchino, and the Moscow road at Tosna, so that freight can be carried to the interior without passing through St. Petersburg, thus saving thirty-three miles. The merchants of Revel expect this road to give them great advantages for the English trade, as their ports are open nearly the whole winter, and they are thus brought 150 miles nearer to Moscow than the port of Riga.

A correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, writing from Winnipeg, states that the Indians have been suffering from smallpox, and the notion has seized upon their minds that it was given them by the whites for the purpose of their destruction. Whole camps have been destroyed by this fearful plague, and the wigwams are standing tenantless, while their owners lie mouldering and bleaching on the prairie, or are torn from the semblance of humanity by wolves and other wild animals. At Fort Pitt 200 Indians died, and the survivors brought their dead and threw them against the stockades to try to give the infection to the whites.

A Canadian paper states that Mr. Lachance, a worthy descendant of the enterprising pioneers who, of old, explored the continent from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific, has just returned to Three Rivers from the Upper Ottawa. He ascended the river Gatineau to its source, and then proceeded across the country to the Ottawa, which he struck 400 miles above Lake Temiscamingue, which sheet is the highest point yet touched by the lumbermen. Mr. Lachance reports that even at the great altitude which he last camped on the timber and soil are very good, while the few crops planted by the Indians in the vicinity invariably arrive at maturity. He was sent out, if we mistake not, on this exploring tour by the local Government, a body which has wisely taken some trouble of late to determine the extent of the resources of the country. Mr. Lachance's investigations are very valuable in a geographical as well as from an economic point of view, as they establish that the Ottawa is one of the greatest rivers on the continent, one which loses itself in the remote regions of the north, while it waters a country which will be able to supply the continent with pine of the finest description for many years, if not for two or three centuries to come.

THE WAR.

The French Army of the Loire, which is well equipped with artillery and musters a large force of regular troops and Gardes Mobiles under General d'Aurelles de Paladine, has for a time driven the Germans away from Orleans; but it is scarcely probable that this success will be maintained. The action took place on Wednesday and Thursday week, the 9th and 10th inst., when the German force about Orleans (seventy-five miles south of Paris), consisted of not more than 25,000 Bavarians, under General von der Tann. It seems that the French General had an army of 50,000 or 60,000, half way between Orleans and Tours, placed across the angular space, ten or twelve miles wide, intervening between the two great highways and railroads that converge at Tours from the north-east. The most southerly and easterly of these lines—that from Orleans to Tours—keeps along the river Loire, passing through Meung, Beaugency, and Mer, which may be found on the map; the other line, which lies more to the west, passes through Châteaudun, Freteval, and Vendôme. The German occupation of Châteaudun and Orleans effectually prevents the French Army of the Loire from approaching to the relief of Paris or co-operating to any purpose with General Trochu in the beleaguered capital.

It was therefore resolved by the French Government at Tours that General d'Aurelles de Paladine should attempt to cut off the Bavarian corps of Von der Tann at Orleans, by interposing his force between that city and Paris, with the aid of a detachment to be led by General Pallières across the Loire, a short distance above Orleans, and eastward of it. But the Bavarian commander, perceiving this intention, hastily withdrew from Orleans, on Wednesday week, and prepared to retreat along the north road towards Paris. He was encountered by the French at Coulmiers, a village on the Loire, where a battle was fought, in which the Germans were decidedly worsted by superior numbers. They are said to have lost 3000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, with a couple of guns, in several conflicts, which took place on that day and the next day, at Coulmiers, Germigny, St. Peravy, Chevilly, and other villages or hamlets north-west of Orleans; but the German main body secured its retreat to Artenay and Toury, a position of some strategic value. Artenay, which has been the scene of more than one action in the present war, is situated about fifteen miles due north of Orleans, and is a place of some historical interest; for here did the English, in 1409, under Sir John Fastolf, win the "Battle of the Herrings," when they defeated a French and Scotch force which attempted to deprive them of a convoy of salt fish, sent to the English army then besieging Orleans. Here also, or at Patay, which is very near Artenay, was the retiring English army, four months later, overtaken by the French, with their famous heroine Joan of Arc, and quickly put to flight, Lords Talbot and Scyles being taken prisoners.

The movement of General d'Aurelles, last week, must be considered to have failed of its object, since he was unable to follow it up. His antagonist, Von der Tann, was strengthened, at Toury, by the arrival of General Wittich and Prince Albrecht of Prussia, from Chartres, with ten or twelve thousand men; and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, with a corps hastily detached from the German forces around Paris, came a day or two afterwards to hold the position. Meantime, three several corps of the Second German Army, from Metz, under Prince Frederick Charles, have been advancing westward, to co-operate in the siege of Paris, and to reinforce the Germans who are opposed to the French Army of the Loire.

There is little news of importance from Paris, but we learn that large bodies of French troops are daily manœuvred in the plains before Fort Valérien. There is another indication of approaching offensive operations in the organisation of the French garrison into three armies. The first army is to be commanded by General Thomas, and is to consist of 266 battalions of Sedentary National Guard, a legion of artillery, and a body of cavalry. The second army, to be commanded by General Ducrot, is to consist of three corps, the first commanded by General Kuoy, the second by General Renault, and the third by General d'Exea. The first two corps contain three divisions of infantry each, the third corps consists of two divisions of infantry and one division of cavalry. It may be presumed that this army consists of the greater part of the regular troops, who number, it is now asserted, 120,000 men. The third army, consisting chiefly of sailors and mobiles, is to consist of seventeen brigades formed into seven divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. This army is to be under the command of General Trochu himself. The mobiles are said now to amount to 121,000 men, instead of 90,000. It is believed that this army is to undertake the defence of the forts and operations in their neighbourhood. The second army is destined chiefly for sorties in force, or a grand effort to break through the Prussian army, and the first army is to garrison the enceinte. It is asserted that there are now equipped 1000 field pieces of the latest pattern. The Sedentary National Guard amounts to 300,000 men, and the whole body is now to "mobilised," or made available for a campaign.

On the other hand, correspondents at the Prussian headquarters describe the positions of the various corps composing the besieging army. These positions, which have been somewhat changed lately, are as follow:—5th Corps and Landwehr of the Guard about Versailles and opposite Fort Valérien; half the 11th Corps, opposite Fort Issy; 2nd Bavarian Corps, opposite Forts Vanvres and Montrouge; 6th Corps, opposite Forts Bicêtre and Ivry; thence up to the Canal de l'Oureq, at the north-east of Paris, the Wurtemberg division and half the 13th Corps, both under the command of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg; opposite the north and north-west of the capital, the Guards, the Saxons (the 12th Corps), and the 4th Corps, which last communicates on its right with the left of the 5th Corps. This total force is equal to eight corps, or about 200,000 men, for a deduction of about 20 per cent must be made from the full war strength. The investing force is drawn up in three main lines, the first being subdivided into sentries, pickets, and grand guards. There are telegraph lines from the most advanced line of sentries to the rear, so that a force sufficient eventually to contest the ground with any force the French have yet sent out of Paris is collected within a very short time after the first alarm.

The fortress of Neu Breisach, in Southern Alsace, was captured last week; that of Belfort is closely invested. Thionville, near Metz, is daily bombarded, and must soon fall. The siege of Mézières is also pressed hard. The Germans in the north of France are coming on near Cambrai. Towards the south they occupy Dijon and Dôle; Garibaldi has been at Autun, but seems to be doing little service.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Marsh Giddings as Consul-General at Calcutta for the United States of America.

M. Schneider has sold his property at Le Creuzot to an American company, and the flag of the United States is now hoisted over the whole establishment.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Hinchinbrook has been appointed Commandant of the School of Instruction for Officers of the Reserve Forces, at the Tower.

The flying squadron under Admiral Hornby has returned from its long cruise. The ships arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday.

According to a contemporary, a new scheme of payment is to be adopted for the clerks in the Admiralty, which has been already approved for the War Office—viz., £100 a year for the first three years, £150 for the fourth year, and subsequently an annual increase of £15 till the salary reaches £400 a year.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* to the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines whose claims to the medal for services in New Zealand during the wars in 1845, 1846, and 1847, and between the years 1860 and 1866, have been admitted, but whose medals have not yet been delivered to them, that they can now receive the same on application.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has published an order stating that he considers it due to the 4th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry to announce officially that no communication has reached him, either publicly or privately, that could give a shadow of foundation for the injurious reports regarding the conduct of that regiment which have appeared in the English journals and have been republished in India. The confidential reports of the regiment have been invariably satisfactory.

The committee assembled at Jutogh, Simla, to decide which of the 7-pound mountain guns is most suitable for service in India, and to make recommendations as to the length, range, equipment, &c., consists of the following officers:—Colonel Fisher, R.A., president; Major De Bude; Lieutenant-Colonel Hills, V.C.; Captain Galloway, and Lieutenant Chapman. It is said by the *Times of India* that it has been decided that the gun of the future for the Indian land defences is to be the 40-pound Palliser rifled, to which form all existing armament will be gradually converted. Guns of 9 in. and 10 in. will be used for all Indian sea defences.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shakespear expresses his belief that we could have a numerous and well-trained field artillery at a cost very small in proportion to the power to be gained. Though the Army estimates, divided by the men voted, give the cost of each combatant as £100 a year, the average cost of regimental officers and soldiers is nearer £60 per head. He proposes that the officers, drivers, horses, together with a portion only of non-commissioned officers and gunners, should be on the permanent establishment, and that the requisite numbers of the latter two should be made up from the volunteer and militia artillery, each man of which should receive 2s. 6d. each day's drill, say fifty drills in the year. The annual cost, then, of maintaining one hundred guns would be £108,250. To the above must be added the cost of construction.

DESTITUTION AND ILLNESS.

Mrs. Gladstone gives the following report of the work done at the Convalescent home which she established. The admissions to home since March 29, 1867, have been 3118; average number in the home during the past summer, seventy-three; daily cost per head of the above, 1s. 5d; annual cost of maintenance of seventy-three convalescents, £1877 7s. 1d.; amount of annual subscriptions, £384. Mrs. Gladstone adds, that while the principle of free admission has been maintained, the expense thereby incurred has obliged a draw upon capital. She asks the public to supply her with an increased revenue.

Miss Soul, the secretary to the committee of ladies who manage the Alexandra Orphanage, at Hornsey-rise, makes an appeal for help to that institution, which is just now greatly distressed. The annual income, too, must be largely increased if the charity is to be carried on in its efficiency. They have present accommodation for 200 infants, but have only 104 in the orphanage.

The chairman of the committee who manage the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, at Bagshot, pleads for help to the 180 orphan and fatherless children maintained therein. Since the few short years of its existence the institution has elected upwards of 400 orphans, who, in addition to having been fed and clothed, have received a Christian education, with a view to make them useful and respectable members of society.

As usual at the approach of winter, public sympathy is appealed to on behalf of sundry institutions for feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

Lady Georgiana Fullerton appeals for funds to support the Home for Sisters of Charity in Carlisle-place, Westminster. The poor children under the care of the sisters, few of whom are paid for in comparison with those received for nothing, have still to be supported; the application of starving persons at their doors, and the destitution of these they visit in their wretched homes, are as numerous and as great, if not greater, than usual.

Mr. Rivington, the treasurer of the Cow-cross Mission, asks for continued support to the soup-kitchen, which has been in existence seven years. Last winter 500 families were supplied with soup and bread, and 10,000 dinners given to destitute children in the mission-hall. This year the committee have had scarcely any funds for the last five months; the premises are empty and the utensils idle. Funds are wanted for only the bare ingredients to begin this work of charity.

Mr. John Palmer, the hon. secretary to the Clare-market Ragged Schools, asks for subscriptions to enable him to provide dinners for poor children during the winter. From November, 1869, to April, 1870, he gave 1790 substantial meals to his little guests. He pleads for children who are unable to plead for themselves.

Dr. Cumming makes his annual appeal for aid towards the supply of one good meat dinner a week for about 300 hunger-bitten and poverty-stricken children in the Needy Nook Ragged School, Brewer's-court, Wyld-street, Drury-lane. Last year the liberal response to his appeal enabled him to give 5530 dinners to poor children and warm clothing to 102 girls.

Cardinal Cullen has made another appeal for funds to carry on the Roman Catholic University. He still hopes for a public endowment for the institution, and urges his countrymen to press the subject upon the Legislature.

A serious poaching affray has taken place on the Earl of Aylesford's estate at Packington, about eight miles from Coventry. While two of his Lordship's watchers were on duty, at about two o'clock in the morning, they encountered a gang of poachers, who attacked them with bludgeons. A desperate struggle ensued, in which the two keepers sustained severe injuries; but, on assistance arriving, the poachers ran away. The watchers had with them a ferocious dog, which, on being unmuzzled, mistook one of them for a poacher, flew at his face, and lacerated it severely.



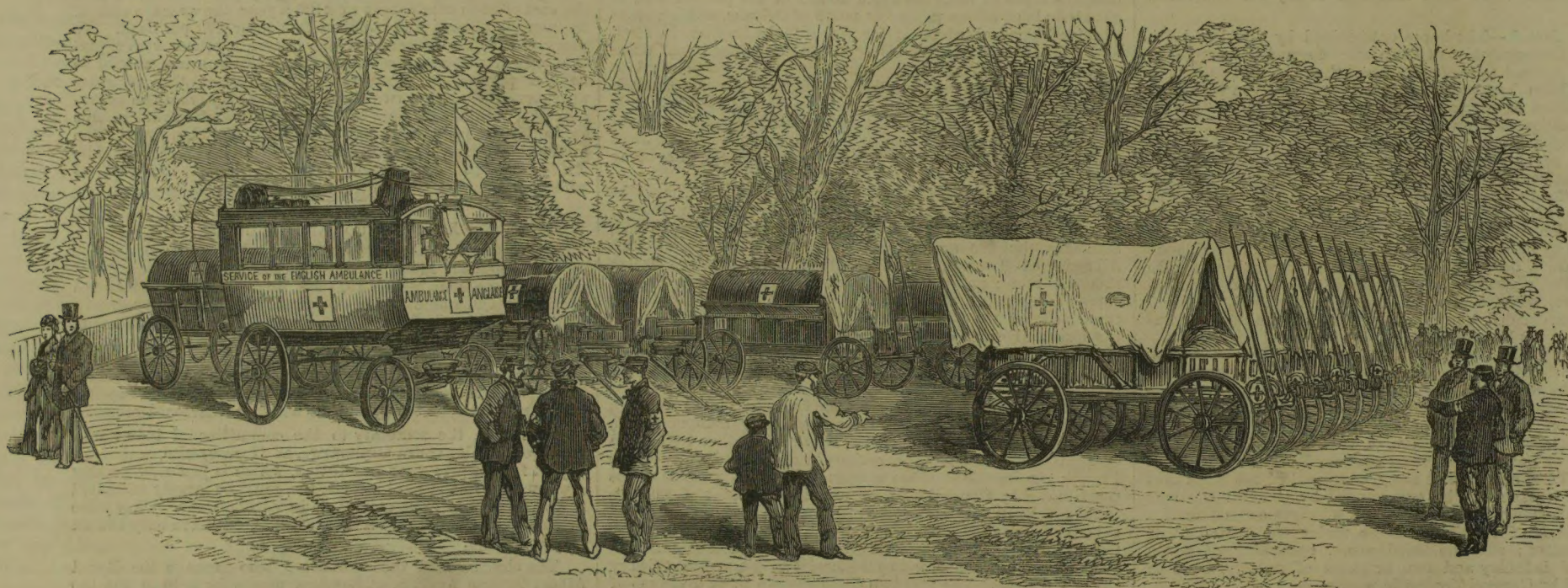
PRUSSIAN OUTPOST, ST. CLOUD.



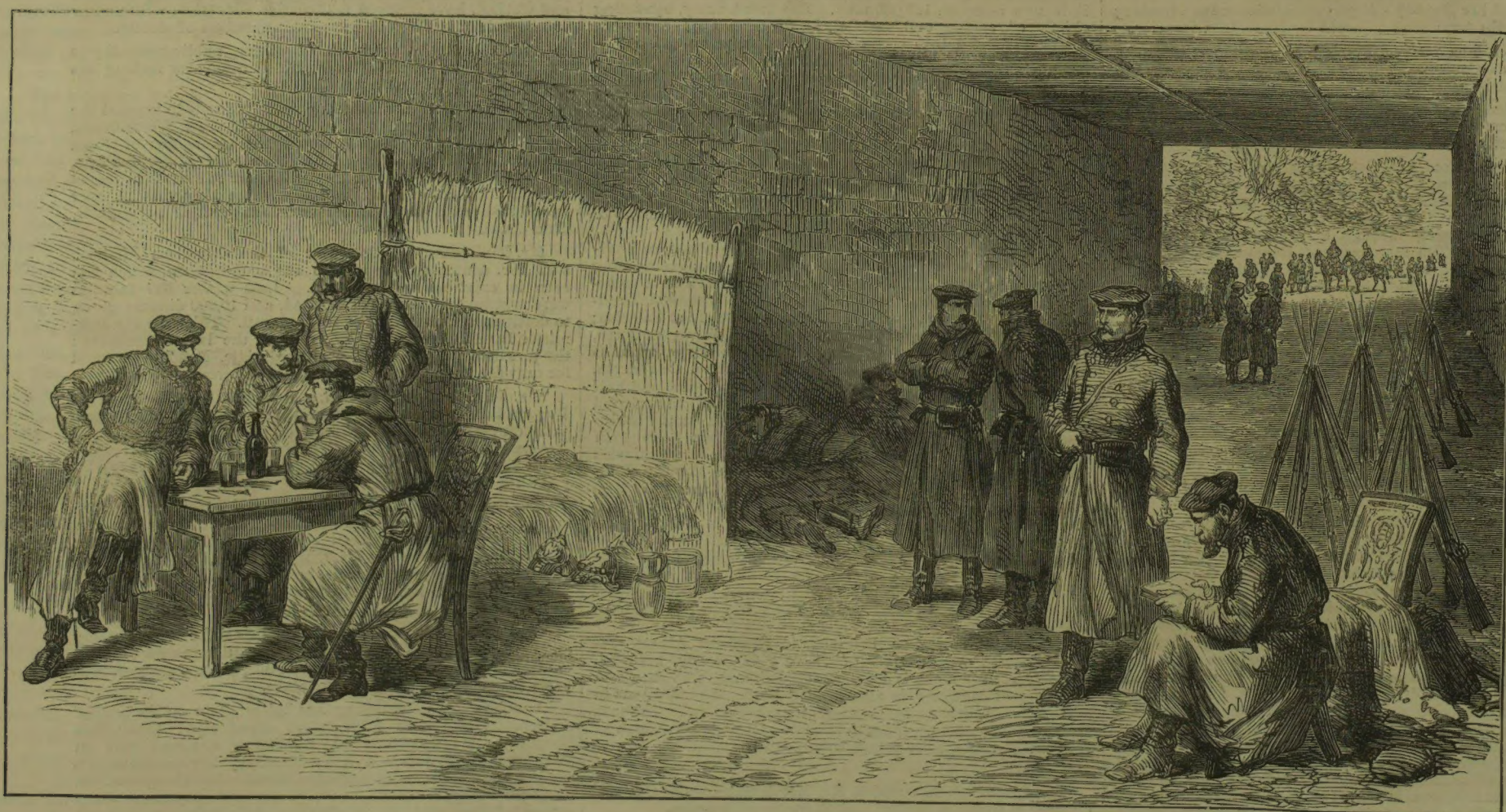
PRUSSIAN OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT THE OUTPOSTS.



PRUSSIAN OUTPOST, ST. CLOUD.



ENGLISH AMBULANCE TRAIN OF THE SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE ENCAMPED OUTSIDE THE PARK OF ST. GERMAINS.



THE SIEGE OF PARIS: PRUSSIAN PICKET IN THE PARK OF ST. CLOUD.



SIEGE OF PARIS: NIGHT ATTACK BY THE PRUSSIAN ON THE MAISON MILLAUD (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Bridgewater House, the Countess of Ellesmere, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Woolwich, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Carr Glynn, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Westfield House, Wakefield, the wife of Edward A. Mackie, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th inst., at Bretton Park, Wakefield, the seat of Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, Esq., M.P., Henry Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P., to Averil, daughter of Captain Richard Beaumont, R.N., of Rutland-gate.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at 31, Inverness-road, Hyde Park, W., Major-General Sir George Moyle Sherer, K.S.L., late Bengal Army, universally beloved and regretted, aged 70. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On Sept. 24, at Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, Maria Magdalena, widow of the late George Wilson Paine, aged 73.

On the 15th inst., at Midmill House, Inverness, Crichton John Rait, eldest son of D. O. Rait, of Glasgow. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John Bradley Dyne, D.D., Head Master of Highgate Grammar School;—Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, the Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge;—Whitehall, morning and afternoon, the Rev. Wm. W. Jones, M.A., Vicar of Summertown;—Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7.0 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

MONDAY, 21.—The Second French Empire established by plebiscite, 1852. Victoria, Crown Princess of Great Britain and Prussia, born, 1840. Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemical Action); Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Rev. B. M. Cowie on Geometry); Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia. Henry Brougham created Lord Chancellor of England, 1830. Meetings: Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (the Rev. B. M. Cowie on Geometry); Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological and Medico-Chirurgical Societies, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—St. Clement. Bishop of Rome, martyr. Thomas Tallis, musical composer, died, 1585. New moon, 1.21 a.m. Meetings: Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wyld on Music); British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Geological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Tennant on South African Diamonds); Royal School of Mines Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on Chemistry).

THURSDAY, 24.—Flight of Pope Pius IX. from Rome to Gaeta, 1848. Sir Henry Havelock, Indian General, died, 1848. Meetings: Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wyld on Music); Society of Antiquaries, Royal Society, and Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Morris on Precious Metals and Stones).

FRIDAY, 25.—St. Catherine, virgin and martyr. Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, died, 1626. Michaelmas Term ends. Meetings: Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wyld on Music); Sacred Harmonic Society, commencement of thirty-ninth season.

SATURDAY, 26.—The "Great storm" (Eddystone Lighthouse blown down, great destruction of life and property), 1703. Meetings: Royal Botanic Society, 8.45 p.m.; Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 17	—	0 3	0 27	0 52	1 16	1 38
2 1	0 3	0 27	0 52	1 16	1 38	2 0
2 21	0 3	0 27	0 52	1 16	1 38	2 46
3 11	0 3	0 27	0 52	1 16	1 38	3 33
3 56	0 3	0 27	0 52	1 16	1 38	4 20

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF						THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
Nov. 9	29.807	37.7	37.3	99	10	0.10	32.0	42.2	NE.	NNE. N.	235	0.00	0.00
10	29.492	36.1	30.3	81	10	0.00	32.0	39.1	N.	NE. NNW.	465	0.00	0.00
11	29.524	37.5	29.5	75	10	0.00	33.2	39.8	NNW.	NW.	292	0.00	0.00
12	29.557	35.9	29.3	79	2	0.00	29.0	42.5	WSW.	W.	236	0.02	0.00
13	29.588	41.9	38.1	88	7	0.00	30.2	46.4	W.	WSW.	264	0.00	0.00
14	29.188	41.9	38.1	88	7	0.00	34.3	48.3	WSW.	SSW. W.	164	0.08	0.00
15	29.187	34.2	31.5	91	7	0.00	25.8	39.3	NNW.	W. SW.	245	0.00	0.00

* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.911	29.514	29.561	29.405	29.341	29.270	29.159
Temperature of Air	37.3	35.9	37.5	35.9	39.1	41.6	39.0
Temperature of Evaporation	37.2	33.6	35.0	33.0	35.5	43.0	32.1
Direction of Wind	NE.	N.	NNW.	WSW.	W.	WSW.	NNW.

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 198, Strand, W.C.

GRAND LOAN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, at the Gallery of the INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall-mall, in aid of the National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, will CLOSE Dec. 3. Open Daily from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. "No such display of the Drawings of dead and living Masters of Water Colour has been seen in London since 1852."—Times, Nov. 5.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS will OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, on MONDAY, NOV. 23. WILLIAM CLOW, Secretary.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCO DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES in OIL, DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, Daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun."—PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Ten till dusk.

THE ROSE MAIDEN, Mr. Frederic H. Cowen's Cantata (first time of performance) on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 23, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. Mdle. Titians, Madame Patey, Mr. Nordbom, and Ferr Stockhausen; the St. Thomas Choral Society of 200 voices, under the direction of S. R. Rindgeberg; and the Orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Also, a 3 ISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, in which the following artists will take part:—Mlle. C. de Rosamunda Doris and Mdle. Madigan. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Mr. H. F. Cowen, and Signor Bauder. Sofa-Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Area, 7s.; Balcony (Unreserved), 5s.; Back Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at the Box-office of the 3 o'clock Italian Opera, Covent Garden; all Music Publishers; and at Austin's Ticket-office, 1, St. James's Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—The THIRTY-NINTH SEASON (1870-1) will COMMENCE on FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 25, with Handel's Oratorio JUDAS MAC-ABEUS. Principal Vocalists: Madame Vanzini, Miss Vinta, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigny, Mr. M. Smith, and Signor Foli. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. Subscriptions for Ten Concerts—Stalls, 3 gu.; Reserved Seats, 2 gu. Office, No. 6 in Exeter Hall. Open from Ten till Five daily (Saturdays, Ten till Two).

THE MESSIAH.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY

EVENING, NOV. 20, at Eight o'clock. Soloists, Mdle. Titians, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli. Trumpet Solo, Mr. Thomas Harper; Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir; the Band of the Royal Italian Opera; Organist, Mr. John C. Ward; Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Sofa-Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area-Stalls (Numbered), 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Back Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets of Messrs. Mitchell, Bubbs, Tacon, and Oliver, Chappell; Lamborn, Cock and Co., Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 40, Cheapside; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The Seventy-second Annual Show of Fat Stock, Sheep, Pigs, Roots, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, will be held at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, on DEC. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, London. Admission, DEC. 5, after Two p.m., 5s.; other days, 1s.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, TUESDAY, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Admission, 1s.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Doors close at Nine in the Evening. Admission, Opening Day, after Two p.m., 5s.; other days, 1s.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW,

1870.—The Twenty-second Great Annual Exhibition of Fat Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Domestic Poultry, Corn, Roots, and Implements will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on SATURDAY (10a.), Monday (11a.), Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday (12a.), Nov. 20, 21, 22, and 23, and Dec. 1, when Prizes to the amount of £2100 will be awarded. For Special Trains see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE WINTER GARDEN.

Monday and Wednesday—Gazza and Romah, the Mexican Athletes of the Golden Wing, in their new and extraordinary Trajectory Performance, should be seen by all admirers of scientific athletics.

Tuesday—Opera, "La Sonnambula," under Mr. George Perren's direction.

Thursday—Opera, "Der Freischütz." Chrysanthemum Show, Original War Sketches and Picture-Gallery, Balloon Letters, Relics from Battle-Fields, War Court, Great War Maps; Tropical Department, with Giant Ferns and Palms; Fine-Arts Courts, Groups of Statuary, Portrait-Busts, &c. Orchestral Band and Festival Organ daily.

Monday to Friday, Shilling Days.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Every Night, Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Pantomime, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 8.30 for Evening Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager,

F. B. Chatterton.—A Morning Performance on Wednesday, Nov. 23.—MONDAY, NOV. 21, and During the Week, at Seven PHOEBUS ELIX, in which all the members of the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which, at 7.45, a New Historical Romantic Drama entitled AMY ROBERTS, written by Andrew Halliday. New and Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. The characters represented by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. Morton Tavares, J. B. Howard, Brittain Wright, F. Moreland, F. Charles, Clifford, J. Neville, F. Stainforth, H. Naylor, and E. Vokes; Miss Nelson, Misses Fanny Addison, J. Vokes, J. Vokes, and R. Vokes. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, A DOMESTIC HERCULES, written by M. Beecher. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six; performances commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—THIS EVENING

(Saturday) and all Next Week, at Seven, LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN; after which, at Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everil, Clark, Rogers, and Draid; Messrs. Robertson, Shippenale, C. H. B. Wright, and E. Gwynne, after which, UNCLE'S WILL and MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn.

Superbly decorated. Immense success of the new Programme. The renowned racehorse "Paddyshah," unanimously admitted to be the cleverest performing animal ever seen, and the entire programme unapproached and unapproachable. Open at Seven. Morning Performances, Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two. Box Office open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.

Reappearance THIS EVENING of Monsieur BONNAIRE, Premier Gymnast of the World. This great feat was his name was withdrawn from the programme in consequence of the non-arrival of his apparatus from the Continent, and his consequent unwillingness to appear before the public in a mutilated performance. He accomplishes, in addition to many New Tricks, all the great Feats of the late M. Leotard, including Single and Double Somersaults, pirouettes, &c., and without the aid of a bridge. The most astounding performance ever seen.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING will be

presented the great play FERNANDE, revised by Sutherland Edwards, Esq. Characters by Messrs. Parren, Leeson, Lyn Rayne, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. Chorus by Messrs. Vezio, Miss Larkin, Miss Fannie Brough, Miss Sallie Turner, and Mrs. John Wood. To commence at Seven with TO OBLIGE BENSON, by Tom Taylor. Esq. FERNANDE at 7.45. To conclude with a New Farce, CHRISTMAS EVE, by C. S. Cheltenham, Esq. Box Office Eleven to Four. No fees.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Every Evening at Seven, THE VIGOR OF WAKEFIELD—Mr. S. Emery and a West-Ind Company. New Scenery and Effects. The Alhambra Ballet of ESTRELLA Mdle. Pittori and the whole of the Corps de Ballet of One Hundred Artists. Alhambra Scenery.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

England, which has hitherto felt the effects of the war only in an indirect manner, has now to encounter one of its direct effects, and must do so in a manner worthy of her place among the nations. It is with a regret which we share with all our contemporaries, but it is without the surprise which some of them affect, that we find Russia taking advantage of the European situation, and doing so in a fashion for which the severest word would not be too strong. Russia does not demand a reconsideration of the treaty which ended the Crimean War, but she announces that she holds herself no longer bound by that treaty.

In the circular in which Prince Gortschakoff makes this known to the world the Russian case is stated with so much assumption of facts, and so much incoherency of logic, that it is impossible not to see that he intended simply to outrage the moral feelings of Europe. The Russian Cabinet is perfectly capable of turning out an admirable State paper, which should be at least plausible, and which should invite argument. The circular is merely insolent, and almost cynical. The Russian Minister might as well have written that, whereas the Treaty of 1856 was forced upon her by the grand military successes of the united arms of France and England; and that, whereas France is now so reduced in power that she would be unable to join with England in upholding that treaty, Russia proceeds to break it, believing that she will do so with impunity. That is the true meaning of the Northern Cabinet, and its conduct has one merit—that of consistency with the traditions of St. Petersburg.

It may be that Russia believes that England is likely to submit to this outrage. It is known that Mr. Gladstone held sentiments in regard to war which were akin to those of the late Lord Aberdeen, and it is possible that Russia has again fallen into a mistake like that which brought on the Crimean struggle. Or she may think that the doctrine of non-interference has now laid fast hold

upon the English nation. She may suppose that the old British spirit has died out. Moreover, she may have reposed faith in the reiterated declarations of so many of our politicians and their organs, and may have convinced herself that we have no friends on the Continent, and no military and but small naval power of our own. We need not inquire into the reasons which have induced Prince Gortschakoff to proclaim a violation of the treaty. We are glad to be able to say that Lord Granville has spoken out for England; has—as matter of form—refuted and exploded the hollow pretences of the circular; and has declared that it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to give any sanction to the course announced by Prince Gortschakoff. It is also understood that England, Austria, Italy, and Turkey feel—and will act—in unison.

Perhaps it will be best, in view of these unparalleled circumstances, to abstain from more than a bare statement of facts. They need, indeed, very little comment, and comment has been abundantly supplied by our contemporaries. There is a common sentiment among all who write and who talk upon the subject. At least we have not as yet been favoured with the utterances of any of the fanatical school that inculcates the doctrine of submission in all cases. We may have them, probably shall. But for the moment all who have obtained a hearing unite to strengthen the hands of the Ministry, and to give it assurance that England, though most reluctant to be dragged into any quarrel, fears none. While it remains possible that the lofty indignation manifested by her and other Powers may produce retractions and modifications, and that Russia may see her way to obtaining certain concessions, but may convince herself that a violation of treaty rights will not be tolerated by Europe, it may be well to avoid the use of irritating language, or to disquiet the minds of men by the contemplation of grave issues. The nation is well satisfied with the spirited course of Lord Granville, and accepts it—we hope is safe in doing so—as an indication of the purpose of the British Government.

The very serious announcement which has made this week notable for Englishmen has not withdrawn their attention from the war of which the Russian circular is a feature. We learned that for the first time in the great campaign the arms of France obtained a decided triumph. On the 9th and 10th General Aurelles de Paladine certainly beat the Germans. The victory, like many victories, may be explained, and partially explained away; but the truth must remain that bold and able operations on the French side compelled General von der Tann to retreat upon Tournay, that the French fought brilliantly, and made a large capture of prisoners and cannon. That De Paladine had at the time an overwhelming force is true; it is also true that German reinforcements came up in hot haste, that the French leader did not follow up his victory, and that it is now understood that Prince Frederick Charles is seeking his vengeance and may have met his foe before now. Had De Paladine completely triumphed, he would have hastened on towards Paris, and then Trochu might have made the long-expected and tremendous sortie, perhaps with a result which would have been very grave for the besiegers. But the victory was not followed up, and we may infer a very good reason, which became better every hour that the Germans acquired new strength. But the value of the success of De Paladine has been very great to France, and she has at length something to set down on that side of the war account which has hitherto been for her so lamentably blank. We own that we are unable to see that in the changed condition of affairs the victory can have more than what is called a moral effect. It is not likely that Von Moltke will be slack in repairing the fortunes of his side, and it will be with surprise that we shall hear—if we do hear—that De Paladine has been again triumphant, or that the Army of the Loire is able to operate for the relief of Paris. Nevertheless, the break in the dark clouds will long be remembered, even though they immediately close again. Could the battle of Bapaume have influence to protract the war it would be a deplorable event; but, while we are at liberty to doubt that it will do so, we may be allowed to feel a certain satisfaction that a gallant nation has not to register a campaign without a single vindication of the old French military character.

Until the issue of events now in progress is known it is useless to speculate on the advance of the siege of Paris. All at present is as it was when we last wrote, except that the besieged and besiegers have continued to improve their works. Whether famine is beginning to tell upon the Parisians is doubtful, but we note that there is evidence that the capital is resigning its hopes for aid from the provinces, and men ask why they are to undergo the horrors of a bombardment for the sake of a France that can or will do nothing for them. If the Army of the Loire be finally isolated, or be overthrown, the fact, combined with the privations which every day must increase, will, it is to be hoped, induce Paris to perceive that she has done enough for honour, and that there is no dishonour in submission to overwhelming force.

Downham Hall, Norfolk, the residence of the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland, has been sold by auction by Messrs. Driver, of Whitehall. The estate comprises about 5200 acres, with an excellent residence. The bidding commenced at £40,000, and was rapidly advanced, till, after a spirited competition, the estate was sold to Mr. Edward Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, Henley-on-Thames, for £81,500.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. Princess Louise is slowly recovering from the effects of her sprained knee.

Her Majesty was present at the special service in the parish church of Crathie, on Thursday week, for the harvest thanksgiving and for peace. The Rev. Mr. Cowan, of Aberdeen, officiated.

On Sunday the Queen also attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated and administered the sacrament of holy communion, at which her Majesty was present. The Queen provided the communion service of plate.

Her Majesty, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary walking and driving exercise, as far as the state of the weather would permit, snow having fallen to a considerable depth in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, have been on a visit to the Queen.

The officers of the 93rd Highlanders, stationed at Ballater, Captain Nightingale, Lieutenant R. Gordon, and Ensign W. Brand, have dined at the castle, and afterwards had the honour of being received by her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., officiated. On Monday the Prince left Sandringham on a visit to Lord and Lady Huntingfield, at Heveningham Hall, Suffolk. He travelled from Wolferton by a special train upon the Great Eastern Railway to Halesworth, whence the Prince drove to Heveningham Hall. A distinguished company was invited by Lord and Lady Huntingfield to meet their Royal guest. The Prince has enjoyed excellent sport shooting over Lord Huntingfield's preserves. Yesterday (Friday) his Royal Highness shot through the Earl of Stradbroke's covers, at Waringford. The Prince was expected to return to Sandringham to-day (Saturday). The Princess, with her children, has remained at Sandringham during the visit of his Royal Highness in Suffolk. The Prince purposes visiting Lord Walsingham next week, at Merton Hall, near Shelford. A county ball will be given by the Prince at Sandringham House, in honour of the Princess's birthday, on the 1st proximo. In the following week their Royal Highnesses are expected to visit the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim Palace. Her Grace will give a grand ball, on the 9th, in honour of the Royal visitors.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with the Benchers of the Inner Temple on Thursday week. On the following day his Royal Highness visited the Empress Eugénie, at Camden House, Chiselmurst. Prince Christian has, during the week, been on a visit to General Hall, at Six-Mile Bottom, near Newmarket. Princess Christian, with her infant family, has remained at Frogmore House.

Prince Arthur has visited the Empress Eugénie at Camden House, Chiselmurst. The Prince Imperial pays frequent visits to Prince Arthur at the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has left town on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle.

Princess Maria Amelia, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, died recently, in her twentieth year.

Princess Teano has arrived at Rome, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres at Dunoch.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, accompanied by the Mdles. Musurus, has returned to the Turkish Embassy, in Bryanston-square, from Norwood.

Marquis and Marchioness Hamilton have left town for Baron's Court.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have arrived in town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has returned to Bowood, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left their residence in St. James's-square for Knowsley.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp have arrived in Belgrave-square from a Continental tour.

The Earl of Bective and Ladies Madeline and Adeline Tylour have left Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, on a visit to Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, at The Cottage, Neston.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue left their residence in Carlton-gardens, on Saturday last, to visit Mr. C. Harcourt, at his seat in Cumberland.

The Earl of Granville arrived in town, on Tuesday, from Walmer Castle, Kent.

Earl Delawarr has left town for Knowsley, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby.

Baron and Baroness de Cetto have arrived at their residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, from Brighton.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have returned to Frogmal, near Fooks Cray, Kent, from visiting Sir Edmund and the Hon. Lady Filmer, at East Sutton Place, near Maidstone.

A general and also a managing committee of the Clan Clannabell have been formed for the purpose of inviting all members of that clan, as well as ladies who by marriage are connected with it, to join a subscription for the purpose of presenting a wedding gift to Princess Louise on her marriage with the Marquis of Lorn.

Sir Charles W. Dilke presided at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Institute, on Tuesday, and delivered the customary address on education. As Mr. Forster had at the meeting of 1869 gone over the ground of primary education, Sir Charles Dilke confined himself to secondary education, or what he called middle schooling. He took a gloomy view of its present condition, which he ascribed to the deepening of studies, without security that the whole field of them would not be narrowed.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Cashel held a Diocesan Synod for his extensive diocese in Waterford. The synodsmen and clergy for Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, attended in large numbers, there being between two and three hundred present. The aged Bishop, who entered the room leaning on the arm of his nephew, the Hon. Bowes Daly, was received with loud applause. The day's business was got through in a most satisfactory manner, and diocesan councils were elected from those present. The Mayor of Waterford sent in a donation of £100; and Abraham Denny, Esq., J.P., a subscription of £100 for five years for the sustentation fund.—The Dublin Diocesan Synod is assembled, under the presidency of the Archbishop. It has been decided that the dioceses of Kildare and Glendelagh, heretofore treated as part of Dublin, shall henceforward for synodical purposes be treated as separate dioceses.—At the Tuam Diocesan Synod, as well as that of Meath, it was determined to claim from the Government, under the Church Act, all the Church buildings of the diocese, without an exception.

RUSSIA AND THE PARIS TREATY.

We have received copies both of the despatch addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Brunnov, and of the reply sent by Lord Granville to Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO BARON BRUNNOW.

(COMMUNICATED TO EARL GRANVILLE BY BARON BRUNNOW, NOV. 9.)

Tzarskoé Sélo, Oct. 19 (31), 1870.

M. le Baron,—The successive changes which, during these recent years, the arrangements considered as the foundation of the European equilibrium have undergone, have placed the Imperial Cabinet under the necessity of examining the consequences which result from those changes for the political position of Russia. Among these arrangements that which most directly concerns Russia is the Treaty of March 18 (30), 1856. The special convention between the two Powers bordering on the Black Sea, forming the "annexé" to that treaty, contains, on the part of Russia, the engagement to limit her naval forces to the smallest dimensions. In return, that treaty offered to her the principle of the neutralisation of that sea. In the opinion of the Powers who signed the treaty that principle was to remove far off every possibility of conflict, whether between the Powers bordering on the inland sea, or between them and the maritime Powers. It was also to increase the number of the territories called on by the unanimous agreement of Europe to enjoy the benefits of neutrality, and thus to protect Russia herself from any danger of aggression.

The experience of fifteen years has proved that that principle, upon which depends the security of the whole extent of the frontiers of the Russian empire in this direction [the southern], rests only on a theory. In reality, while Russia was disarming in the Black Sea, and was even forbidding herself, loyally, by a declaration embodied in the protocols of the conferences, the possibility of taking efficacious measures of maritime defence in the adjacent seas and ports, Turkey preserved the right of maintaining unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and the Straits, while France and England retained the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean. Besides, under the terms of the treaty, entrance into the Black Sea is formally and in perpetuity forbidden to the war flag whether of the Powers bordering on that sea or of any other Power; but, in virtue of the convention called "of the straits," the passage through those straits is closed to war flags only in time of peace. It results from this contradiction that the coasts of the Russian empire are exposed to all kinds of aggression, even on the part of the weakest States, from the moment in which they find themselves in command of naval forces, to which Russia would only have to oppose a few vessels of small dimensions.

The Treaty of March 18 (30) 1856, moreover, has not escaped the slights by which the majority of European compacts have been visited, and in face of which it would be difficult to affirm that the written law, founded upon the respect for treaties as the base of public right and the rule of the relations between States, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times. We have seen the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia—whose destiny had been fixed by the treaty of peace, and by the subsequent protocols under the guarantee of the great Powers—accomplish a series of revolutions as much contrary to the spirit as to the letter of these arrangements—revolutions which have led them first towards union, and afterwards to the calling in of a foreign Prince. These acts have been committed with the knowledge of the Porte, with the acquiescence of the great Powers—or at least without the latter having judged it necessary to cause their resolutions to be respected. The representative of Russia alone has raised his voice to point out to the Cabinets that by this tolerance they would place themselves in contradiction with the explicit stipulations of the treaty. Assuredly, if these concessions, accorded to one of the Christian nationalities of the East, had been the result of a general understanding between the Cabinets and the Porte, in virtue of a principle applicable to the whole of the Christian populations of Turkey, the Imperial Cabinet could only have applauded them. But they have been exclusive.

The Imperial Cabinet, therefore, could not fail to be struck by seeing that, but a few years after its conclusion, the Treaty of March 18 (30), 1856, could have been infringed with impunity in one of its essential clauses, in face of the great Powers met in Conference at Paris, and representing in its assemblage the high collective authority upon which the peace of the East reposed. But this has not been the only infraction. On several occasions, and under divers pretexts, the approach to the Straits has been open to foreign ships of war, and that of the Black Sea to whole squadrons, whose very presence was an outrage on the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to those waters. In proportion as the pledges offered by the treaty, and especially the guarantees of an effective neutrality of the Black Sea, were being thus weakened, the introduction of ironclad ships—unknown and unforeseen when the Treaty of 1856 was concluded—enhanced for Russia the dangers of an eventual war, by increasing, in considerable proportion, the already obvious inequality of the respective naval forces.

In this state of things his Majesty the Emperor has been obliged to place before himself the question of ascertaining what are the rights and what are the duties which flow for Russia from these modifications in the general situation, and from these acts of contempt for the engagements to which Russia has not ceased to be scrupulously faithful, although they were conceived in a spirit of distrust towards her. After a mature examination of this question, his Imperial Majesty has arrived at the following conclusions, which you are instructed to bring to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited.

Our august master cannot admit in right that treaties infringing in several of their essential and general clauses remain obligatory in those which concern the direct interests of his empire. The Emperor, relying on the sentiments of equity of the signatory Powers of the Treaty of 1856, and on their sense of their own dignity, orders you to declare that his Imperial Majesty cannot consider himself any longer as bound by the obligations of the Treaty of March 18 (30) 1856, in so far as they restrict his rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. That his Imperial Majesty considers it to be his right and duty to denounce to his Majesty the Sultan the Special and Additional Convention attached to the said treaty, which fixes the number and the size of the war-ships that the two bordering Powers reserve to themselves the right of maintaining in the Black Sea. That his Majesty, in all good faith, makes communication of his purpose to the Powers who are signatories and guarantors of the General Treaty of which this special convention forms an integral part. That his Majesty in this respect restores to his Majesty the Sultan the fullness of his rights, as his Majesty equally resumes it for himself.

In acquitting yourself of this duty, you will take care to establish, that our august Master has only in view the security

and the dignity of his empire. It nowise enters into the thoughts of his Imperial Majesty to raise the Eastern question. On that point—as, for that matter, on others—he has no wish beyond the preservation and the confirmation of peace. He maintains in its entirety his adhesion to the general principles of the Treaty of 1856, which determined the position of Turkey in the European system. He is ready to come to an understanding with the Powers who were signatories of that arrangement, either to confirm its general stipulations, or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which might be judged suitable to secure the tranquillity of the East and the European equilibrium.

His Majesty has convinced himself that that peace and equilibrium will have one guarantee the more, when they shall be established upon bases more just and more solid than those which result from a position that no great Power could accept as a normal condition of existence. You are invited to read the present despatch, and give a copy of it to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Receive, &c.,

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF.

EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR A. BUCHANAN.

Foreign Office, Nov. 10, 1870.

Sir,—Baron Brunnov made to me yesterday the communication respecting the convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, limiting their naval forces in the Black Sea, signed at Paris on March 30, 1856, to which you allude in your telegram of yesterday afternoon. In my despatch of yesterday I gave you an account of what passed between us, and I now propose to observe upon Prince Gortschakoff's despatches of the 19th and 20th ult., communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador on that occasion.

Prince Gortschakoff declares, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, that the Treaty of 1856 has been infringed in various respects, to the prejudice of Russia, and more especially in the case of the Principalities, against the explicit protest of his representative; and that, in consequence of these infractions, Russia is entitled to renounce those stipulations of the treaty which directly touch her interests. It is then announced that she will no longer be bound by the treaties which restrict her rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. We have here an allegation that certain facts have occurred which, in the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the treaty; and the assumption is made that Russia, upon the strength of her own judgment as to the character of those facts, is entitled to release herself from certain other stipulations of that instrument. This assumption is limited in its practical application to some of the provisions of the treaty; but the assumption of a right to renounce any one of its terms involves the assumption of a right to renounce the whole.

This statement is wholly independent of the reasonableness or unreasonableness, on its own merits, of the desire of Russia to be released from the observation of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1856 respecting the Black Sea. For the question is, in whose hand lies the power of releasing one or more of the parties from all or any of these stipulations? It has always been held that that right belongs only to the Governments which have been parties to the original instrument. The despatches of Prince Gortschakoff appear to assume that any one of the Powers who have signed the engagement may allege that occurrences have taken place which, in its opinion, are at variance with the provisions of the treaty; and, although this view is not shared nor admitted by the co-signatory Powers, may found upon that allegation, not a request to those Governments for the consideration of the case, but an announcement to them that it has emancipated itself, or holds itself emancipated, from any stipulations of the treaty which it thinks fit to disapprove. Yet it is quite evident that the effect of such doctrine, and of any proceeding which, with or without avowal, is founded upon it, is to bring the entire authority and efficacy of treaties under the discretionary control of each one of the parties who may have signed them; the result of which would be the entire destruction of treaties in their essence. For, whereas their whole object is to bind Powers to one another, and for this purpose each one of the parties surrenders a portion of its free agency, by the doctrine and proceeding now in question, one of the parties, in its separate and individual capacity, brings back the entire subject into its own control, and remains bound only to itself.

Accordingly, Prince Gortschakoff has announced in these despatches the intention of Russia to continue to observe certain of the provisions of the treaty. However satisfactory this may be in itself, it is obviously an expression of the free will of that Power which it might at any time alter or withdraw; and it is thus open to the same objections as the other portions of the communications, because it implies the right of Russia to annul the treaty on the ground of allegations of which she constitutes herself the only judge. The question therefore arises, not whether any desire expressed by Russia ought to be carefully examined in a friendly spirit by the co-signatory Powers, but whether they are to accept from her the announcement that, by her own act, without any consent from them, she has released herself from a solemn covenant?

I need scarcely say that her Majesty's Government have received this communication with deep regret, because it opens a discussion which might unsettle the cordial understanding it has been their earnest endeavour to maintain with the Russian empire; and, for the above-mentioned reasons, it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to give any sanction, on their part, to the course announced by Prince Gortschakoff. If, instead of such a declaration, the Russian Government had addressed her Majesty's Government and the other Powers who are parties to the Treaty of 1856, and had proposed for consideration with them whether anything has occurred that could be held to amount to an infraction of the treaty, or whether there is anything in the terms which, from altered circumstances, presses with undue severity upon Russia, or which, in the course of events, had become unnecessary for the due protection of Turkey, her Majesty's Government would not have refused to examine the question, in concert with the co-signatories to the treaty. Whatever might have been the result of such communications, a risk of future complications and a very dangerous precedent as to the validity of international obligations would have been avoided.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

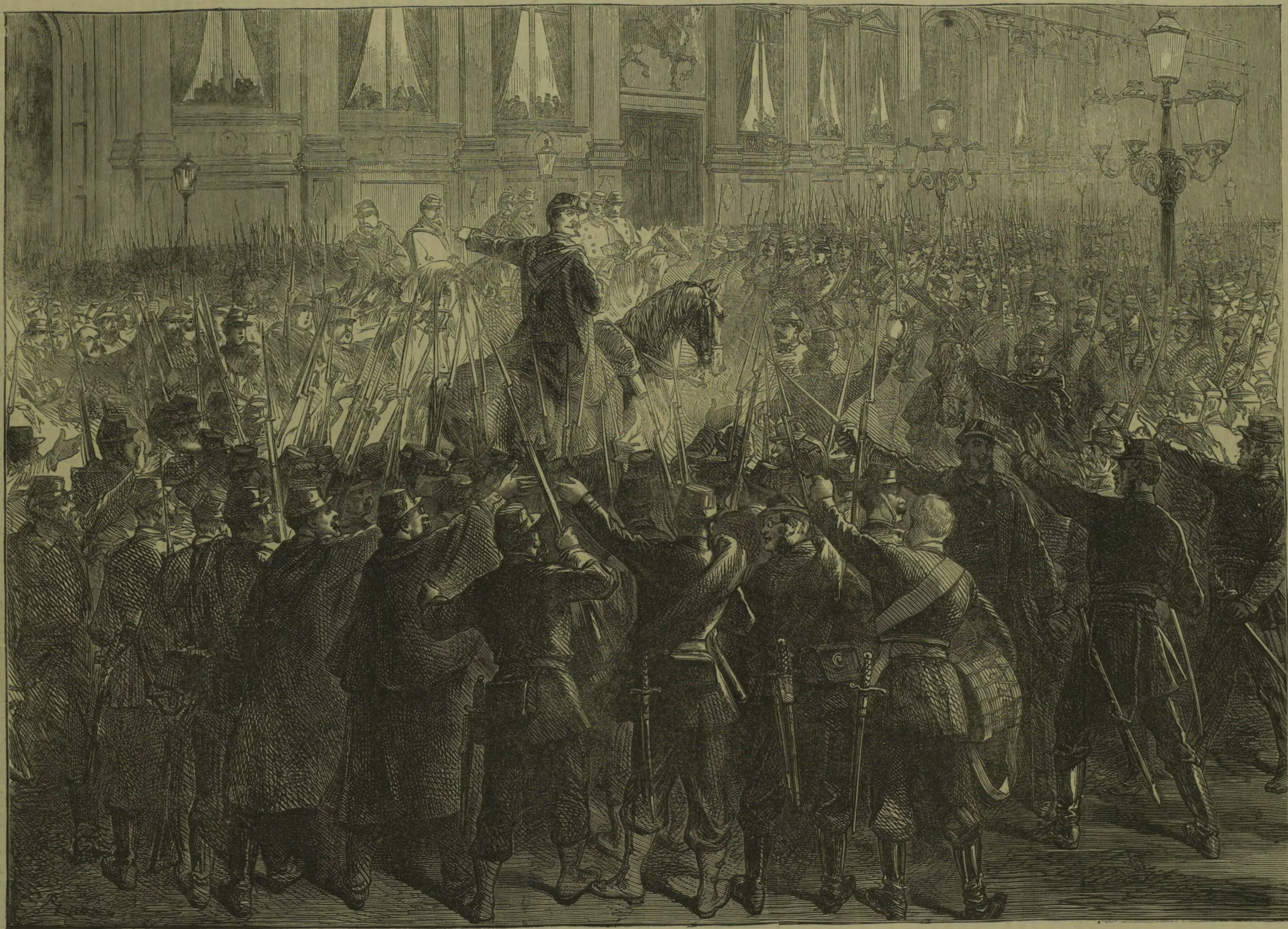
P.S.—You will read and give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows:—

"The Russian note announcing the annulment of the Black Sea stipulations in the Paris Treaty was, at last, officially delivered to the Porte on Wednesday. Turkey is resolved upon a most determined resistance. Great war preparations are being made.

"A copy of Lord Granville's note in reply to the Russian notification has arrived here. Austria has sent an identical note to St. Petersburg.

"The Emperor refuses to accept Count Beust's tendered resignation."



INSIDE PARIS: GENERAL TROCHU RALLYING THE LOYAL NATIONAL GUARDS AFTER THE RED REPUBLICAN INVASION OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).



IN AID OF SUFFERERS," BY H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, FROM THE GERMAN WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' RELIEF FUND EXHIBITION.
SEE PAGE 526

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Adjudication of bankruptcy was made on Wednesday against Sir Minto Farguhar, Bart.

At the Marylebone Police Court, on Wednesday, a publican was fined £3 for allowing a thieves' benefit meeting to be held in his house.

A new school for the study of architecture has been opened in the rooms of the Royal Academy, under the direction of Mr. Phené Spiers.

The exhibition of pictures gathered for the benefit of the French peasantry ruined by the Prussian invasion of their country will be held in the Royal Academy.

Twenty-five cases of street accident, one of which proved fatal, were attended to in Charing-cross Hospital during the month of October, being two more than in the previous month.

Archbishop Manning has consented to preach a sermon on Sunday morning, the 20th inst. (to-morrow), at St. Charles's Church, Ogle-street, Fitzroy-square, on behalf of the funds of the North London or University College Hospital.

At a meeting of the St. Marylebone Vestry, last week, Dr. Whitmore reported that the deaths from scarlet fever in the parish had increased from an average of 70 deaths per annum to 250. It was agreed to purchase a disinfecting apparatus, with a view of checking the progress of the disease.

The annual meeting of the London Porters' Benevolent Association was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday night. During the past year the receipts were £2114, and the expenditure £1223. To the reserve fund a sum of £800 has been added.

The seamen who have visited the Well-street Sailors' Home, Shadwell, have dropped into the contribution-box £13 18s. in aid of the funds of the National Life-Boat Institution. Amongst the money were found three sovereigns and two half-sovereigns.

The latest novelty at the Polytechnic Institution is a lecture on the war by Professor Pepper. It was delivered on Wednesday evening for the first time, and was listened to with great interest by an audience which crowded the lecture theatre in every part.

A meeting of the London committee of the Captain Relief Fund was held, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. It was reported that the whole sum received at the Mansion House was £2904, that a total of £62,000 was necessary, and that of this amount £25,000 was still required. A circular was drawn up appealing for further subscriptions.

At the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a resolution was carried under which the solicitor was empowered to publish the necessary Parliamentary notices for promoting a bill in Parliament, with a view, in the general interests of the metropolis, to effect the threefold end of promoting amalgamation in certain gas companies, of effecting uniformity in price and quality, and of securing the establishment of a proper system of supervision.

The Education Department of the Privy Council has issued a schedule of instructions to the returning officers in the approaching elections for the Metropolitan School Board. Amongst these it is laid down—1, that the voters are simply the ratepayers, whether the rates are in arrear or not; 2, where the owner is rated the occupier is to vote; 3, claims by lodgers to be disallowed. The rate-book, if properly made out, is a complete register of the persons entitled to vote, and is to be so treated.

The committee in charge of the Library of the Corporation of London purpose providing in their new building a public reading-room, which it is intended to furnish with maps, plans, dictionaries, directories, and works on banking and commerce. The collection will be made available for the purposes of reference and study at suitable hours, but without any restrictions whatsoever. The committee are also engaged in arranging, indexing, and classifying the City archives, with a view of publishing extracts from the same from time to time, and are erecting convenient muniment rooms.

Last Saturday being "the morrow of St. Martin," the nomination of Sheriffs for the ensuing year took place in the Court of Exchequer. On this occasion nominees may plead for exemption or delay. Two gentlemen were excused—one on account of his age, the other because he lived abroad. Another gentleman alleged that he had no property in the county for which his name was entered, and this was considered a sufficient excuse. A fourth stated that he had a large family, and that his means were not sufficient to enable him to meet the expenses of the shrievalty with becoming dignity: he was not excused, but was placed third on the list, in the hope that during the next two years his prospects will improve. The final appointment is made in the first week in February.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Roman Catholic diocese of Southwark, held, on Thursday week, at the Bishop's house, near St. George's Cathedral, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Danell, it was resolved, upon the motion of the Duke of Norfolk, "That, in view of the imminent danger, under the new Education Act, to the faith of about 6000 poor children of this diocese, for the want of either sufficient accommodation or efficient instruction, immediate and well-sustained efforts be made by this committee, collectively and individually, to meet this danger bravely, and adequately supply the want." It was also resolved that a subscription-list should be opened, with the view of raising £10,000, which, it was calculated, would, independently of any aid from the General Crisis Fund, be required for the wants of the diocese, within one year.

By direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works the following alterations will be made in the names of streets in the metropolitan district:—The line of the thoroughfare known as Three Colt-street and Coborn New-road, Bow, to be renamed St. Stephen's-road; Grafton-street, St. Pancras, to be called Litcham-street; Linton-street South and Linton-villas, Islington, to be incorporated with Linton-street. The part of Pulteney-terrace, Barnsbury, situated in Gainsford-street, to be incorporated with that street; Myrtle-street West, Dalston, to be incorporated with Myrtle-street. The order of the board for renumbering the houses in St. George-street will be varied by the insertion of the words, "St. John, Wapping," in lieu of the words, "St. Botolph Without, Aldgate," and by the substitution of "Limehouse" for "Whitechapel." The houses in the following localities to be re-numbered, and the subsidiary names abolished:—Fellen's-road, Haverstock-hill; Little Orford-street, Chelsea; Samuel-street, Limehouse; Anchor-street, Limehouse; Burn-street, Limehouse; Manning-street, Limehouse; the houses in that portion of Mostyn-road between Brixton-road and Loughborough-road, North; Coleman-street, Islington; Culvert-road, Battersea; Austin-road, Battersea; Ingleton-street, Brixton. No alteration will be made with regard to the numbers of houses in Great Ormond-yard, Great Ormond-street.

The lectures on science and art which are being delivered to women at the South Kensington Museum are very successful. The first of the advanced series of lectures was delivered by Professor Guthrie, on Tuesday morning, on the subject of "Physics—Heat and Light."

A meeting of the committee of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held yesterday week—Mr. Alderman Finnis, the treasurer, presiding. The late Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Besley) was elected a vice-president, and Mr. C. J. Shoppee a member of the committee. It was reported that the volunteer brigades in the suburban and provincial districts had generally shown themselves efficient in the handling of the escapes—in some instances, when tested by the society's officers, getting them out of the stations and running them a distance of a quarter of a mile in two minutes and a half. During the past quarter the society had furnished escapes to Windsor, Norwich, and Beckenham. The society's medallion, voted only in cases where great personal risk is incurred, was awarded to five persons, the most notable instances being Mr. J. Ingham, of Stockport, who secured, by his intrepidity and presence of mind, the safety of forty persons during a fire at a model lodging-house a few weeks since; and Stephen Byrne, who saved the life of a woman from the second floor of a house in Liverpool-street, City, by climbing up a water-spout. The other recipients were sub-engineer Herbert Williams, of the Fire Brigade, Alfred Green, and Samuel Fordham—the latter two having been instrumental in saving lives at the disastrous fire in Bethnal-green. Suitable testimonials were also presented to a number of firemen, policemen, and members of the Salvage Corps for acts of bravery at fires. It was agreed to establish escape stations at St. Albans, Maldon, and Uxbridge.

AID FOR SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Queen of Prussia, who, together with the Crown Princess, is devoting herself to the visitation of the hospitals at Homburg and its neighbourhood, has sent the following letter to the committee of the English International Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War:—"I have observed with sincere admiration the generous manner in which the English nation endeavours to alleviate the fearful sufferings of the present war, and to participate in the care of the numerous wounded by supporting the existing societies and hospitals, by the erection of their own hospitals, establishment of dépôts, and the distribution of gifts. In my relations with the German societies, I feel it an urgent obligation to express this to the English Committee for Aid to Wounded and Sick Soldiers which directs this benevolent activity, and in their name, as well as in the name of my countrymen, far and near, whom this assistance has benefited, to offer the most sincere and deep-felt thanks. By such proofs of true humanity the nation does honour to itself and preserves its old reputation of maintaining the interests of humanity as everywhere the first consideration. It may likewise rest assured that with us in Germany what we owe to it in this respect is most warmly acknowledged and felt."

Colonel Loyd-Lindsay has received from the Crown Prince of Prussia the following letter:—"Head-quarters, Versailles, Nov. 2.—The noble contribution brought by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay for the use of the sick and wounded from the English society of which he is the director deserves somewhat more than a simple acknowledgment. In this, as on other occasions of distress, the help of the English public has been poured out with a liberal and impartial hand. The gifts, which have been offered in a truly Christian spirit, have excited a feeling of heartfelt gratitude among those in whose names I speak. In doing so, I am repeating the feelings of the whole of my country people, in this instance represented by those for whose special benefits these gifts are destined."

The committee of the Refugees' Benevolent Fund are doing good work with the £3331 intrusted to them. Nearly 200 *émigrés* have received relief, and many more cases are under investigation. Besides this, nearly one hundred have been provided with temporary employment or homes.

The Society of Friends have raised a special fund for the relief of the distressed peasantry in the north-east of France, and a meeting was held on Monday, at which details of its application were given. A sum exceeding £10,000 has been collected, and for the present the operations of the fund are confined to the district in the neighbourhood of Metz, with Briey for its head-quarters. Details of the terrible privations suffered by the people were given, and it was stated that a great deal of relief in the shape of provisions had been distributed. An urgent appeal was made for a supply of warm woollen clothing for the winter.

An evening concert will be given on Wednesday, Nov. 30, in aid of the Crown Princess of Prussia's Fund for Widows and Orphans and the Refugees Benevolent Fund, by the young ladies of Lansdowne College, 123, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, aided by several eminent artists. This concert is under the patronage of Royalty and of several of the nobility. Tickets may be obtained at the principal music-sellers' and of Miss Townsend, at Lansdowne College.

By the permission of the proprietor of the Soho Bazaar, a stall will shortly be opened there for the sale of articles contributed by the refugees and by their friends on their behalf. Contributions of articles will be received and all information given at the Ladies' Committee-room, 15, Bruton-street, W., or at the central offices, 30, King-street, Cheapside.

According to the *Glasgow Herald*, a photographer in that city has received orders from a London house for 60,000 photographs of the Marquis of Lorn.

The ladies studying medicine at the University of Edinburgh presented to the managers of the Royal Infirmary of that city a memorial praying them to reconsider their decision not to issue to them tickets of admission to the hospital practice. This excited the wrath of the male students, 504 of whom appended their signatures to a memorial in which the managers of the institution were appealed to not to throw open the wards of the hospital for the simultaneous instruction of male and female students; and on Wednesday the managers resolved, by a majority of ten to six, not to admit female students.

A young man and young woman, who had been lodging at Redhill for a few days, have poisoned themselves with cyanide of potassium. Finding they did not get up as usual on Saturday morning, their landlord entered their room and found deceased, in their night-clothes, side by side on the floor. A paper was found in the bed-room, on which it was written that no one was to accuse either of having poisoned the other, as they had mutually agreed to poison themselves. An inquest has been held on the two, named Robert Walker and Helen Mason. Both had been in service at the White Horse public-house, at Lee, in Kent, and their manners had for some time been such as to indicate that they were not quite right in their mind. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

THE CHURCH.

Out of the £6000 required for restoring St. Nicholas's steeple, Newcastle, Alderman Dodds has raised £4000.

The church of Great Hampden was reopened on Monday week, after restoration, by the Bishop of Oxford.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a new church, dedicated to St. Matthew, was laid in the parish of Stepney.

The foundation-stone of a new Rectory for St. Mildred's, Canterbury, was laid, on Tuesday week, by Miss Mildred K. Ward, the Bishop-Suffragan of Dover officiating.

The Archbishop of York, in his recent charge, states that in 200 parishes of his diocese the holy communion is not administered even once a month.

The Rev. W. R. Cosens, late Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Westminster, has been presented with an elegant dinner service and a complete set of glass, from the congregation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been recommended by his medical advisers to spend the winter in Italy, in order that his recovery, which has continued without interruption, may not run the risk of retardment by the cold weather.

Mr. Gilbert Scott, the church architect, is lying seriously ill at the residence of the Dean of Chester. Mr. Scott was passing through Chester, on his way to Oswestry, some weeks ago, and he was taken ill while making a call at the Deanery. He has not been able to leave the house since.

At a conference of the clergy and laity of Bath and Wells, held at Bath on Thursday week—the Bishop in the chair—resolutions were passed urging the Church to put forth all her strength to perfect parochial schools throughout the diocese, and the immediate raising of £10,000 to assist in building, enlarging, and improving Church schools in the diocese.

The *Gazette* announces that her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Henry Cheetham to be consecrated Bishop of the see of Sierra Leone. The Rev. H. C. Huxtable has been appointed to the Bishopric of Mauritius. The Rev. R. H. Baynes, Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, has accepted the difficult post of first Bishop of Madagascar. He has been offered by his parish an additional sum of £300 a year in order to induce him to retain his present post, but from a sense of duty he has declined the offer.

The secretaries of various diocesan boards of education met in London, on Thursday week, and agreed to a number of resolutions respecting future arrangements. They expressed the desirability of a system of inspection being extended to every diocese, with a paid inspector or inspectors; and their opinion was that the National Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge would be doing good service to the Church if they voted an annual sum to encourage diocesan efforts to provide the cost of such inspection. Diocesan inspection should be, as a rule, directed mainly to the religious instruction given in the schools.

The Bishop of Hereford presided, on Monday, at a meeting in Ludlow to consider the steps to be taken at the present crisis for supplying the ascertained deficiency of Church education in the Archdeaconry of Salop. Among those present were Earl Powis, Colonel Corbett, M.P., and Lord Northwich. The Bishop of Hereford said that a sum of £12,000 must be raised either voluntarily or under the compulsory powers of the Act. Earl Powis said that one great object they desired to obtain was an inspection of schools by persons qualified to be inspectors on religious subjects. The Government inspectors only examined on secular subjects, and there would be necessarily a tendency for religious teaching to slip more and more into the background.

The new church at Combwich, near Bridgwater, Somerset, was consecrated on the 24th ult. Combwich is a small village, situated on the estuary of the Parrett, and inhabited chiefly by a seafaring population. It has been hitherto without a church, and was situated in two parishes, Cannington and Otterhampton, at a considerable distance from both those churches. A sum was left by a former Rector, Dr. Jeffery, towards supplying this want, and another sum for the endowment of the proposed building; but the design fell through, and the bequests lapsed to his widow. She has most generously, almost entirely at her own expense, built a beautiful church, capable of receiving a congregation of 250 persons, and finished and fitted up with the utmost care and liberality. The architect was Mr. C. E. Knowles.

The arguments in the Voysey appeal case were on Tuesday brought to a close before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Judgment was deferred. Mr. Voysey is accused of heresy, the articles against him being based on passages extracted from a very remarkable series of discourses entitled "The Sling and the Stone."—The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn, has again been cited before the Judicial Committee for having disobeyed a monition of that august body. The reverend gentleman is charged with kneeling or prostration before the consecrated elements during the prayer of consecration, and with elevating the cup and paten above his head during the administration of holy communion. Mr. Mackonochie, by affidavit, denies the charges, so the further hearing has been adjourned.—The Judicial Committee next proceeded to deal with the case of the Rev. John Purchas, of Brighton, also charged with contumacy, who was not able to attend on account of illness.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Professor J. J. S. Brewer, the Calendarer of the State Papers of Henry VIII., has been elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's.

The Savilian Professor of Astronomy has asked those who are disposed to take a part in the expedition to Spain to witness the total solar eclipse next month to call upon him.

Deep regret is felt throughout the University at the early termination of a brilliant scholar's career. Mr. Richard Robinson, Fellow of Queen's, died on Monday, after a few days' illness. He was an open scholar of Worcester, gained a first class in classical moderations in Easter Term, 1864; a first class in the final classical school in Michaelmas Term, 1865; and immediately afterwards a Michel Fellowship at Queen's. Mr. Robinson also passed high in the Indian Civil Service Examination, but did not avail himself of the opportunity of proceeding to India.

The final heat of the fours was rowed, last Saturday, between Balliol, the winners of last year, and Pembroke, who had vanquished all comers this time. The race was fairly contested; but Balliol proved themselves the stronger crew, winning for the second time by five or six seconds. The Balliol crew were all Eton men.

CAMBRIDGE.

Three Fellow Commoners, 542 Pensioners, and 46 Sizars matriculated on Wednesday week. There are now 2249 residents at Cambridge: 1342 being in college, and 907 in lodging.

The sculling championship of the Cam was won, on Monday afternoon, by Mr. Goldie, president of the Cambridge University Boat Club. Mr. Close, champion of the Ouse, was his opponent.

There were seventy competitors for the Prince Consort's prizes at Eton, with the following result, the examiners being Professor Cassell for French; Professor Buckhimer, German; and Signor Pistrucci, Italian:—French: 1, Lord Newark, prizeman; 2, Lowther, Farrer, Leahy; select, Ritchie, Browning, Dunn Gardner, Lacaita, and MacCall. German: 1, McKerrel, prizeman; 2, Lowther; select, Murray, Mundy, and Waring. Italian: 1, Balfour and Heathcote, æq., prize-men; 3, Stappylton; select, Pridaux-Brune, Cusack ma., and Cusack mi.

The Wardenship of St. Peter's College, Radley, has been filled by the selection of the Rev. Charles Martin, M.A., an assistant master at Harrow and one of the select preachers before the University of Oxford.

St. Mary's College and Divinity Hall, St. Andrews, was formally opened, on Monday, for the session 1870-1, by the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D., who delivered an eloquent inaugural address to the students on "The Historical Position of the Cambridge Platonists."

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the session was held on Tuesday evening, in the theatre of the School of Mines, Jermyn-street.

Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart., presided. In the course of his opening address he referred prominently to the murder of Mr. G. W. Hayward, while exploring Eastern Turkestan, and in endeavouring to reach the mysterious and unvisited plateau region, the Panier Steppe (called by the natives the "Upper Floor of the Earth").

Referring to Sir S. Baker, the president said:—From the good organisation which he had established in the mixed forces of soldiers, seamen, and artisans under his command, great eventual success might be augured in exploring the great inland sheets of water of Equatorial Africa; whilst he has already given a striking proof of the promptitude with which he had checked the barbarous forays of the ivory and slave hunters, on the White Nile, by the liberation of some hundreds of wretched captives, who were all speedily restored to their native villages.

Although we are still without any definite intelligence respecting the whereabouts of Livingstone, a letter of Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, dated Aug. 29, stated that a considerable portion of the supplies which he had sent forward must have reached Ujiji, where the great traveller was last heard of.

After the president's address, the last letters of Mr. G. W. Hayward on the Geography of Gilgit and Yassin; a communication from Mr. Douglas Forsyth on the Yarkand Expedition; and a letter from Dr. Cayley on Routes between Ladak and the Kuin-Lun were read.

Sir H. Rawlinson spoke in terms of high eulogy of the murdered explorer, and insisted that the Maharajah of Cashmere had been loyal to us throughout. He further described the manner in which Mr. Hayward was stoned to death.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending the 12th inst.:—

In London the births of 2216 children (1174 boys and 1042 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1468. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2026, and the deaths 1359, per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2229 births and 1495 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 13, and the deaths 27, below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 365 deaths, including 40 from small-pox, 19 from measles, 150 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 10 from croup, 20 from whooping-cough, 13 from typhus, 19 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 1 from relapsing fever, 7 from simple continued fever, 12 from erysipelas, and 13 from diarrhoea.

During last week, 5065 births and 3365 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 24 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 24 per 1000; Portsmouth, 15; Norwich, 32; Bristol, 29; Wolverhampton, 26; Birmingham, 18; Leicester, 35; Nottingham, 17; Liverpool, 36; Manchester, 24; Salford, 20; Bradford, 21; Leeds, 25; Sheffield, 22; Hull, 20; Sunderland, 19; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 20 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 29 per 1000; and in Dublin, 20.

In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 5th inst. was 26 per 1000.

A train of the Ennis and Athenry Railway Company was stopped and seized, last Saturday, under an execution for a debt of £3500.

The following Mayors for 1870-1 have been elected, in addition to those included in our list last week:—

Banbury, Mr. John Griffin.	Newport (Mon.), Mr. L. A. Hemfray.
Bideley, Mr. J. Nicholls.	Newport (I. W.), Mr. H. Mew.
Bideford, Mr. J. How.	Penryn, Mr. G. G. Powell.
Bodmin, Mr. Crang.	Penzance, Alderman Boase.
Bridgnorth, Mr. T. M. Southwell.	Retford, Mr. Geo. Marshall.
Carnarvon, Mr. J. P. de Winton.	South Molton, Mr. Ley.
Dartmouth, Captain Ridgway.	Stafford, Mr. Gillard.
Helston, Mr. Rogers.	Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. E. Gibbs.
Kingston-on-Thames, Mr. Hardman.	Tavistock, Mr. Thos. Nicholls.
Longton, Alderman J. Green.	Torrington, Mr. Handford.
Liskeard, Mr. M. Leam.	Totnes, Mr. J. W. Chaster.
Lymington, Mr. J. B. Purchase (re-el.).	Weymouth, Alderman James Milledge.
Morpeth, Alderman Duncan.	Yeovil, Mr. James Curtis (re-elected).

The saloon-carriage used by her Majesty when travelling over the Great Western Railway, after having done good service for more than twenty years, has undergone a thorough refitting at the hands of Messrs. Jackson and Graham. The carriage is divided into compartments, the central saloon being for the accommodation of the Queen and such members of the Royal family as travel with her Majesty. The walls of the saloon are lined with silver-grey silk, trellised with tufts of the same delicate material; and the roof is composed of raised flutes of grey silk, radiating from a centre, and interspersed with crimson and grey gimp designs; the whole being finished with ropes of crimson silk interwoven with gold. The plate-glass windows are fitted with silver-plate poles, from which depend green silk curtains, trimmed and looped up with green and white silk cord and tassels. The Royal chairs and footstools are covered with crimson brocade silk, trimmed with crimson, gold, and grey cord and fringes; and the carpet is of crimson velvet.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though Mr. Topham, "wise in his generation," always places the great event at Liverpool on the last day of the meeting, yet racing men who are thus compelled to make a week of it cannot complain of the sport provided. There are, indeed, almost too many events on each day, and large fields of high-class animals are by no means uncommon. The running of Oxonian seems to show that he has been overrated, for he completely failed to give Cymbal 12 lb. However, the latter has always been credited with great speed, and six furlongs is just the distance to suit him. Pretender once more performed wretchedly, and we believe that he will not run again. Lord Clifden was in great force during the week, as his stock won no less than five races; and Herod's performance in a Nursery, with 9 st. 5 lb. on his back, was most creditable. Though there was such a small acceptance for the Liverpool Cup, yet the betting upon it has been exceedingly animated, and it produced a field of seventeen. The handicap, in spite of the number of non-contents, cannot be pronounced a failure, for the winner never took a prominent position in the quotations until the day of the race; while the bottom and top weight finished second and third respectively. We are not at all surprised at Excise-man's success, as we were much struck with his fine appearance when he ran in the Great Yorkshire Handicap, in which race, though he only finished fourth, it is generally thought he would have been successful if Border Knight had been out of the way. Indian Ocean has completely outdone Yellow Jack, Knight of the Garter, Dryad, and all other unfortunate seconds, for this was the fifteenth race in which he had started without scoring a single win, while he has secured "barren honours" no less than nine times. Rosicrucian ran better than he has ever done before, for there can be little doubt that a mile and a half is further than he cares to go, especially under such a weight as 9 st. Poor Barford has been truly unfortunate, having finished fourth or fifth in the Cesarewitch, Cambridge-shire, and Liverpool Cup; and, from his performance in the Newmarket Derby, it seems pretty clear that he does not show his real form unless there is a man on his back, as no light boy can get him fairly extended. Flibustier had been so highly tried that Adonis could not have won with 6 st. 10 lb., but he deceived his party; and Blandford, about whom there was such a furor, absolutely finished last but one. We observe that Countryman, who performs better each time he runs, actually managed to give Flayaway Jack 26 lb. and an easy beating over half a mile.

After four busy days at Liverpool many people thought that the Shrewsbury meeting would be a comparative failure; but long strings of horses kept arriving in the town all Saturday and Sunday, and racing commenced on Monday under the most favourable auspices. Countryman was once more "to the fore" over a straight three furlongs; and, speedy as Tullibardine is, he could make no fight with the son of Stockwell and Village Lass at 7 lb. It is surprising that "200 sovs. added" did not bring out a higher-class field for the Autumn Steeplechase; and the refusals of Double Event, Moose, and Chaddington, which soon put them out of the race, made it a very tame affair. The easy manner in which Musket beat Sornette in the Queen's Plate at level weights proves how much the French mare has gone off; and this is not surprising when we remember that she has run nearly twenty races this year. Of course, people now begin to find out that "she has been greatly overrated," "she can't stay," &c.; but when a mare runs over the Doncaster Cup course at a cracking pace from start to finish, and wins with plenty in hand from a good filly like Gertrude, she cannot be so very deficient in stamina. The Shobdon Cup usually brings out some very speedy ones; and this year the whole twelve, with the exception, perhaps, of Blenheim and Flash, were really high-class animals. Gantelet was shut in when close home, and his chance entirely put out. Still, Cymbal won very easily indeed; and, as Oxonian could not give him even 3 lb. for the year, it is quite clear that William Day's horse is not nearly so good as was believed at one time. Still, we do not fancy that a colt is ever better than at the close of his three-year-old career.

Old Pocahontas has not long survived the death of Stockwell, her most illustrious son. At the sale of Lord Exeter's stud, she was bought in for a nominal sum, and allowed a free run of the Wothorpe paddocks until, a few days ago, increasing age and infirmities made it necessary to destroy her. Though she was three or four seasons on the turf she never won a single race, and it is as a brood mare that she will always be remembered. She had several foals by Muley, which were nothing out of the common; but she produced Stockwell and Rataplan to The Baron, and King Tom to Harkaway, in three successive years. Then came Ayacanora by Irish Birdcatcher, Knight of Kars by Nutwith; and Knight of St. Patrick, "one of the fastest as has ever ran," as poor "Nicholas" would have said. Automaton by Ambrose was the only animal that ever beat Macaroni, and Araucaria was her last foal. No other brood mare can point to such a list as this.

THE WINTER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Brett: Manchester—Thursday, Dec. 1; Liverpool—Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Baron Bramwell: Cardiff—Tuesday, Dec. 6; Worcester—Friday, Dec. 9; Warwick—Monday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Justice Byles: Leeds—Wednesday, Nov. 30; York—Wednesday, Dec. 7; Derby—Monday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Justice Lush: Hampshire—Saturday, Dec. 3; Northampton—Saturday, Dec. 10; Leicester—Wednesday, Dec. 14; Norfolk—Friday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Baron Cleasby: Stafford—Saturday, Dec. 3; Durham—Saturday, Dec. 10.

From April 1 to Nov. 12, the total receipts into the Exchequer were £37,331,623, as against £41,589,063 in the corresponding period of last year. Up to the same date, the expenditure amounted to £41,947,512, of which more than eighteen millions was for interest of debt. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £1,519,627.

A meeting of the Church of England party was held, on Tuesday, in the Workman's Hall, Birkenhead, to discuss the education question. It was stated that a sum of £2000 was required for Church of England schools in the township, and it was determined that efforts should be made to raise that sum before Dec. 31. Mr. Laird, M.P., headed the list with £230.

One of those most useful institutions, a crèche, or infant nursery, where mothers may have their children taken care of during the day while they are at work, was opened at Bristol on Saturday last. The building is in Bedminster parish, the design by Mr. Sedding, architect, of Bristol. On the upper floor are two rooms, one used as a day-room, the other fitted up with cots, in which at regular times the children are put to sleep. The institution is under the superintendence of Sisters of Mercy attached to St. Raphael's.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The sketches which our Paris Correspondent has sent out of the besieged city by the balloon post, and which we have engraved for this week's paper, include two illustrations of the scenes at the Hôtel de Ville on that famous Monday, the 31st ult., when the Red Republican or Ultra-Democratic faction broke into the council-room of the Provisional Government, and attempted to seize the reins of power. Some account of those transactions was given in our last weekly record of the events of the war. The populace were excited by the news of the surrender of Marshal Bazaine's army, and of the fortress-city of Metz, as well as by the fact that the Prussians had just recaptured the position of Bourget, near St. Denis, which a party of the Parisian volunteers had won two or three days before; and they were also led to believe that the negotiations of M. Thiers, who had come into the city from Versailles, were preliminary to an inglorious surrender of Paris. Among that portion of the Parisian National Guards, especially from the suburb of Belleville, who were more under the influence of Ultra-Democratic leaders, the sentiment of indignation was so strong that they agreed to assemble in front of the Hôtel de Ville, about four o'clock in the afternoon, to call out General Trochu and other members of the "Government of National Defence," and to signify their will by a vehement demonstration. They carried placards inscribed with "No Peace!" or "No Armistice!" and "The Commune for Ever!" this Commune, which they wished to establish, being a reproduction of the Jacobin Dictatorship of 1793, consisting of delegates from the rabble of the different sections throughout Paris.

Several battalions of National Guards, released from all military discipline, and forming a mere armed mob of furious partisans, headed by Citizen Blanqui and "Major" Flourens, one of Rochefort's late comrades in the editorship of the *Marseillaise*, got into the saloon where the Provincial Government was sitting at its work. This is the scene represented in the engraving on our front page. The three gentlemen seated behind the table are, General Trochu, Governor of Paris, in the middle; M. Jules Favre, at his right hand, and M. Jules Simon, at his left. M. Garnier Pagès, the elderly bald-headed man, sits at one end of the table; while M. Eugène Pelletan stands behind Jules Favre; M. Jules Ferry stands next Messrs. Jules Simon and Garnier Pagès, and General Tamisier, in his uniform, stands at the back of General Trochu. They seem to be calmly and courageously remonstrating with the noisy brawlers, who climb upon the tables, and threaten to arrest the Ministers, and to put them in prison. One member of the Government, M. Dorian, Minister of Public Works, had been waylaid outside the council-chamber, and the mob wanted to make him chief of a new Administration, but he prudently declined. Another, the Minister of Finance, M. Ernest Picard, had fortunately slipped out of the room in which his colleagues were so unworthily confined, and ordered the loyal portion of the National Guards and the Gardes Mobiles (the men belonging to the provinces being untainted with the Democratic infection) to march to the rescue of the Government. The 108th Battalion, under the command of M. Iblon, arrived at the Hôtel de Ville before eight o'clock, and forced a passage for General Trochu and M. Jules Ferry to escape. The other Ministers, perceiving that there was some risk of bodily injury in pressing through the mob, still remained in durance.

The next scene was that which is shown in one of our illustrations—General Trochu haranguing and rallying the loyal National Guards in front of the Hôtel de Ville. He was most actively seconded by Jules Ferry; the alarm-drum was beat all over Paris, and a hundred thousand troops of all descriptions were soon collected in the large open places and streets. At eleven o'clock, when all the arrangements were complete and the Hôtel de Ville was quite surrounded with soldiers, M. Jules Ferry went up and demanded the release of his colleagues. The rabble inside had been drinking the wine in the municipal cellars, and had defiled and damaged the furniture of the splendid rooms, but had done no harm to the gentlemen there imprisoned. The intoxicated and fanatical ringleaders of the insurrection refused, however, to let them go or to quit the Hôtel de Ville, and threatened to kill M. Jules Favre and the others if the gates were forced. After a fruitless parley and tiresome delay of two hours, M. Jules Ferry contrived, at one o'clock in the morning, to lead a strong party of the loyal troops, by an underground passage from the neighbouring barracks, into the Hôtel de Ville. The insurgents were taken by surprise, and, happily, there was no bloodshed; the building was gradually cleared of its intruders, and order was restored before daylight dawned on Paris. The Provisional Government, in the next two or three days, arrested some of the leaders of the revolt and appealed to universal suffrage for the continuation of the present rule, which was affirmed by a vote of ten to one among the whole population. A characteristic scene of these days in Paris appears in the sketch engraved of an open booth erected on the Place du Boulevard Malesherbes, before the Church of St. Augustine, to receive gifts of money for the purchase of cannon. One lady is observed taking off her gold earrings to be offered for this patriotic service.

The Prussian operations in besieging or blockading Paris are illustrated by several sketches from our Special Artist at their head-quarters at Versailles. The picket of the guard in the park at St. Cloud; the stations of the men on outpost duty, in one case mounted upon a rude platform of logs behind a wall; and the hut or niche occupied by a couple of the officers at an outpost, afford some idea of their situation in this cold weather. Our Artist has made two sketches at St. Germain, the ancient abode of the Bourbon kings till Louis XIV., who was born there, and afterwards of our James II. and his son, but now converted into a museum of Gallic antiquities. The spacious terrace, a mile and a half long, is a favourite promenade; and here was a throng of French people, one Sunday, much astonished by the guns of Mont Valérien opening fire on the Prussians at St. Germain. "C'est Valérien qui donne!" they exclaimed, and watched, in admiring expectation, the result of the cannonade; but it has not yet produced much effect. The other sketch is that of the waggons of the English Ambulance connected with the Société Internationale, which are parked in the court and parade-ground at St. Germain, beside the field artillery of the Landwehr Guards. The French artist employed by our Correspondent in Paris furnishes us with sketches (by balloon post) of two sharp fighting affairs which took place in the latter days of October—namely, the French reconnaissance at Malmaison, half way between Fort Valérien and the village of Bougival, which we described a fortnight ago; and the repulse of a Prussian night attack on a house called the Maison Millard, which has frequently been contested by advanced parties of the two hostile armies round Paris.

Our Special Artist who entered Metz with the Prussians



SIEGE OF PARIS: FRENCH RECONNAISSANCE AT MALMAISON. SKETCH BY BALLOON PHOTOGRAPH.

on the day of its surrender contributes three of the illustrations in this Number. One shows the interior of Fort St. Quentin, the most elevated, in its position, on a steep and lofty hill, of all those detached forts around Metz, which effectually prevented any attack upon the city itself. Fort St. Quentin was of great value as combined with the other forts on each side of it; but it stood too high for its guns to defend the ground at its base. This was made up for by a labyrinth of trenches, and by redoubts with batteries sweeping the ground. There is an old earthwork on the eastern spur of the hill, similar to the ancient sepulchral barrows in Yorkshire; this is said to be the grave of the Spanish soldiers who fell in the siege of Metz by Charles V., in 1552. It has been formed into a strong redoubt for musketry. The scarp and counterscarp

of the fort are very deep, and formed of well-built stone walls. The scarp is surmounted on three sides by very high parapets of earth, with tunnels of stone underneath them, leading to the fosse and to batteries which are placed in corners of this mountain of a parapet. The entrance to one of these tunnels is seen in the illustration. The line of barracks, also shown there, is the inner side of the parapet, the earthworks of which rise still higher; and the roof forms a platform for a battery of heavy guns, which looks out towards Gravelotte on the west. The southern face has no earthwork, and looks up the Moselle, towards Jouy-aux-Arches, Corny, and the flat plain by which the railway comes into Metz, where the Prussian army crossed before the battles of Aug. 16 and 18. "It was curious," remarks Mr. Simpson, "to see that some of

the improvised plans of the Russians in the defence of Sebastopol had been adopted in this regularly-planned fort. One was the use of rope blinds for the embrasures of the smaller guns intended for the defence of the ditches and ground close to the fort. Another was the putting of guns into holes, so as to produce a vertical fire at great distances. There was one perfectly new bronze gun, of the largest size, which is still in its hole; and its range must have been very great, for it far exceeds the gun with which the Russians used to shell the camps of our 3rd and 4th Divisions from the Redan. These guns are in the north-west corner of the fort. One gun is seen in the sketch, which is strange to an eye accustomed to batteries. Instead of the muzzle facing the parapet, it fires to the rear.



SEIGE OF PARIS: "C'EST VALERIEN QUI DONNE!" SCENE ON THE TERRACE OF ST. GERMAINS.

My first impression was that it was a gun by accident out of its place; but there is a platform for it on the spot, and the elevation of the gun itself shows that it had been used for firing at long distances. There are other guns on the south side, which have been used for firing in the same direction. There are large heaps of chassepots, with cartouche-boxes, swords, drums, and band instruments, all as they had been thrown down when the troops left. The quantity of chassepots is enormous, as well as packets of cartridges, scattered all over the ground. There was a French observatory, for watching for the enemy, on the highest point. Only the four sticks remain, and the Prussian flag is floating on a pole beside it."

The huts of the advanced French camp at Bon St. Martin, a suburb of Metz, are shown in another sketch. Between the Porte de France and St. Quentin is the village of Good St. Martin, the traditional spot where that saint divided his cloak with the beggar. The spot here chosen is where the ground begins to rise behind the village to Fort St. Quentin; a portion of the rear of the fort being seen in our view:—"All the slopes of the hills here," says our Artist, "were covered with camps, and the many huts would indicate that numbers of the

soldiers were without tents, and supplied themselves with shelter as best they could. Archaeologists, who study the primitive habitations of men, would find much here to interest them, since, by the course of events, thousands of men seem here to have been thrown into those conditions which were the normal state of the first inhabitants of the earth. They had to make cover for themselves against the inclemency of the weather with the simplest materials. The branches of trees made into a bower may have been one of the first attempts of man when he could not find a 'cave habitation'; and here they are, and in quite as primitive a kind of construction as ever the savage would have made them. To weave the branches into wattles, and then add mud as a farther protection, is undoubtedly an advance towards civilisation; and these steps can be clearly traced in the remains of the camps here. The movement of a door constructed on this principle would very soon have shaken off the mud; so here we find the mud hut, retaining its wattled door, to tell the thoughts of the man who made it. The use of stone implies an extra degree of labour, and, at the same time, it implies the expectation of a settled habitation. The men who

made these huts did not look forward to being long in them, so stones are not used, except that in one or two cases there are a few in the foundation. Most of the mud huts are of the form of an inverted boat."

The railway-waggons used as hospitals at Metz are the subject of another illustration. These are the very waggons which were used to send the French army on its first stage of the way to Berlin; and to-day how great is the change! The whole of the Esplanade at Metz is full of them. This is a space about as large as Lincoln's-inn-fields. It contains seventeen rows, or "rues," such as the one shown in the illustration. Each "rue" is numbered, and the one here given is "Rue 10;" each waggon is also numbered. It is near the centre, and admits of a peep at Marshal Ney's statue, which stands in an awkward position, with a musket in its hand. The gardens beyond, as far as the river, are full of tents of the sick and wounded. Some of the tents are visible in the sketch. It was a happy idea to use these waggons in this way during the siege, as they could not be moved away to be used on the railway. A few wooden steps were added to each, and that was all they required for the purpose of serving as hospitals.

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THE FALL OF METZ : INTERIOR OF FORT ST. QUENTIN.



RAILWAY WAGGONS USED AS HOSPITALS.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Launched on the world by an authoritative writer in the *Times*, a quotation acquires a new lease of life, and the "echoes roll from soul to soul." Therefore I wish to remark that, when "M. M." is asked by "Scrutator" to remember "Fletcher of Saltoun's famous saying, 'Give me the making of a people's songs, and I care not who makes their laws,'" "M. M." (if a memorandum in his possession agrees with a memorandum in mine) will do good service by replying, "Fletcher of Saltoun quotes an unnamed 'wise person' for that saying." Was the person so very wise? At any rate, I should be sorry if Old England's Genius were to be judged by the songs at present those of the people of this land. I should like to answer with Mr. Puff in "The Critic," "No, Sir; Old England Genius never spoke like that;" and I shouldn't mind adding, with Mr. Charles Mathews, "She would be a very queer genius if she did." I decline to say, "Give me the management of the music-halls, and I care not whom you send to Parliament."

A horse called *Exciseman* has recently won a victory, of the importance whereof I am as unable to form a judgment as the good people in Paris are unable to form one touching the value of the French success at Orleans. But it is called a popular victory; and in a racing article in the *Standard* this week I find the following information:—Exciseman's breeder was exceedingly sanguine as to his colt's success, and declared that, although his dam (Lady Elizabeth) had long ceased to be useful, she should not be shot until her last offspring—the horse in question—had won an important race. "Lady Elizabeth has lived considerably over twenty years, and during the present week she is to be shot, as she has got to such an age as to be useless; and, though she is a great favourite, it is useless to keep her any longer." I do not say anything about the shooting the poor old creature—the great favourite; it may be that it is merciful to put her out of the way. When we were children we used to be made to cry by a spelling-book poem, in which a poor old horse begged for his life:—

A little longer let me live, I pray;
A little longer hobble near thy door.

But the business of life is to unteach the lessons of youth. Only one would like to know why the execution of the mother was only deferred until the son gained a victory. Does the turf world believe in "happy racing-grounds," where disembodied racers recount the triumphs of their children? There is credulity on the turf, but one did not know that its votaries held a faith akin to that of the "poor Indian."

After which, a word on Education, by all means. The South Kensington lectures "for women" have been resumed, and I hear that they are most attractive. This I can well understand, as Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver are the exponents of learning. The first addresses the ladies on Physical Geography; the second, on Elementary Physics and Chemistry; and the third, on Elementary Biology, by the means of Botany. As the lectures are given at eleven in the morning, it is certain that there will be not very many among the audience except those who really desire instruction, but I am apprised that the addresses are so lucid and interesting that ladies who had believed it impossible to be at Kensington by such an hour, but have accomplished the feat, declare that they have never enjoyed anything more in their lives. Even with the deduction which one makes as matter of course, this tribute is a high one. I was reading yesterday in Horace Walpole how "hundreds of coaches full of ladies" went off one afternoon into the villages round London because somebody had predicted that on that night the capital was to be destroyed by an earthquake. So they went to sup and play cards in the country until all should be over. Many of the ornaments of those very ladies are in the South Kensington Museum; but the fair owners had no Kensington lecturers to tell them not to listen to predictions of earthquakes.

War news or war dissertation continuing to appropriate nearly every column of the journals, there is a difficulty in discovering topics suited to this place. I am aware that a philologist would be down upon me for the tautology visible in the last sentence; but I know the derivation of "topic"—let it pass. At this time we have to look into other than the daily papers for news, and I have found this information in the *Academy*. Japanese verse is for the most part lyric or descriptive. It is of two kinds—"Shi" ("reply not to me with a fool-born jest"), and "Ceta," of purely native growth. The latter—please to observe this—consists of lines of five and seven syllables variously arranged, and to fill up the metre meaningless terms, called "pillow-words" (or shall we say padding?), are used at discretion. Is Ceta, then, so very much unlike a great deal of poetry which is not published in Japan; and which, in all gloriously-coloured covers, is afflicting British reviewers a good deal at this season? "Pillow-words!"—a good phrase, and

The reader's threatened, not in vain, with sleep.

There be hardships in Paris, no doubt; but there are also hardships in England, or at least in Wales. I find in the *Owenshire Advertiser* a piteous cry from a Montgomeryshire market town called Machynlleth (I believe pronounced—of course not "Mahuntleth," no Welshman allows that any Englishman can pronounce a Welsh word; but, any how, the word is sounded more like what I have written than like what the original letters seem to represent); and the writer complains that he cannot get a newspaper. There is too much fun in his wail to let it be lost:—"I think that if twelve of the most enterprising inhabitants in the town would subscribe a penny a fortnight each, we could have a daily paper among us; and, in order that we might all see it, I propose that we lend it to the station-master at the railway till seven o'clock, on condition that he lets the subscribers meet together after that hour in one of the waiting-rooms to have it read over to them. Of course we should not object to his lending it to anybody who has to wait at Machynlleth for a train. If the *Times* is still published, we might eventually succeed in raising enough to get a copy now and then." The case is lamentable. Let us duly sympathise with foreign friends, but let us not be unmindful of distress in Cambria.

Almanac season is coming round again, and I see a remonstrance has been made by the *Globe* against the absurd memoranda which stupid almanac makers reiterate year after year, the only variety being blunders in dates. I have several times protested against the absurdity. Why am I to be told when Lord Erskine died, or when Tillotson was born, or when the Inca Bill passed? But I do not like the *Globe's* suggestion for commemorating the dates of railway accidents, because weak folk believe in "coincidences" as they call them, and the discovery that the date one had fixed for a journey was the anniversary of a smash in 1861 might cause household or other unpleasantnesses. Dame Quickly remarks, when William Page states that the Latin for fair is *pulcher*,

"Polecats—there are fairer things than polecats, sure." (By-the-way, the good woman's mistake shows how Latin was pronounced at Windsor in those days.) There are fairer things than railway accidents to remember. For instance—why not note the day of publication of some of the books of the world? However, it is not my business to invent an almanac, I only say that most almanacs are untrustworthy records of things one does not want to remember. Where has fallen the mantle of the accomplished professor of whom, in other days, we used to hear—that "Father, who had a jolly knack of cooking up an almanac." Is his posterity extinct.

THE FARM.

Winter has set in rather early after the hot, dry summer, and the hills in the north and Yorkshire moors have been covered with snow. Even in the south we have felt the cold weather, and on Tuesday morning the London squares were white with snow. It is now that the trying time will come, and the scarcity of the hay crop be felt. Stock will in places have to be housed, as, although the fields look green, the bite is short and scanty. Roots have ceased to grow, and, where ungathered, are being clamped with all possible dispatch, against a scarcer time. Very little stubble is to be seen; and the delicate green of the young wheat plant shows it has well braided; and spring feeding crops are of good promise. Hitherto the season has been very fair for all outdoor operations. Ploughing-matches have had a rare time of it; the double furrow of Messrs. Ransomes not only works well, but gives a good deal of satisfaction to the men, and the old-fashioned prejudice against new-fangled implements seems to be quite dying out.

The advantages of deep steam cultivation have been finely shown by Mr. John Prout to his neighbours in Essex. The idea of a farm without cattle has always been scouted; but he has proved, beyond doubt, that not only might heavy clay farms be well cultivated, but a great profit realised without stock; though it must be admitted he has applied artificials with a liberal hand, at the rate of 50s. per acre. Nine years ago he bought 450 acres of poor land, near Sawbridgeworth, on the borders of Essex and Herts. This he drained, grubbed, and reduced the original fifty-one inclosures to seven. The staple soil of five inches was reploughed and subsoiled by steam cultivation fourteen to sixteen inches, and in four years it was estimated the original 27s. acre farm has risen to be worth fully 40s. Auctions were held, somewhat on the Irish principle, and the crops were sold off as they stood ripened. This year there were 208 acres of wheat, 57 of barley, 102 of beans, and the hay of 55 acres of twice mown sainfoin. The wheat averaged £15, the barley £10, and the beans £8 17s. per acre; the sum total being £5330. The whole working expenses, including artificial manures, horses, wear and tear of engine and tackle, together with rent, seed, and interest of capital amounted to £3450, leaving £1880, or about 50 per cent, as tenants' capital. The season was certainly good for grain-farming, and the system could not be carried out everywhere; still it shows what can be done with good management, a good outlay of capital, liberal manuring, and thorough cultivation.

The meetings of farmers' clubs set in with the present month. In London Mr. Rutson read an elaborate paper on the Fen Country, which comprised a thorough history of the district, more especially of the Great Level and the improvements that have taken place. Mr. Charles Howard presided. At Wigton, Cumberland, Mr. Todd discoursed, before Mr. J. P. Foster and his neighbours, on turnips and mangolds, and in Suffolk and Hampshire the agricultural cart horse and the chemistry of feeding stuffs were the subjects of discussion. Lord Bandon urged the cultivation of flax at the Ballineen Farmers' Club, and remarked that the absence of Scotch mills prevented a more extensive growth in the county of Cork. In the north of Ireland this plant has proved a source of wealth to growers for years past.

The sale of Mr. Cox's shorthorns, at Brailsford Hall, Derby, although late, went off successfully, and the twenty-six cows and heifers averaged £29 6s. Some of the half-bred dairy stock made capital prices. *Thornton's Circular* for October has appeared somewhat later than usual. It comprises the names of the prize shorthorns at the principal shows and the results of the leading sales; the chief feature is, however, the greatly-increased number of exported animals—nearly one hundred having been sent out during the three months to Australia, America, and New Zealand.

The sale of the library of the late Professor Conington took place at Oxford last week. It consisted of about 3000 volumes of classical and modern literature.

The Education Act has been printed in greater numbers than any previous Act of Parliament. More than 20,000 copies have been sold over Messrs. Spottiswoode's counter, irrespective of wholesale orders from all parts of the country.

An encounter took place, on Sunday night, between a body of soldiers belonging to the 1st Dragoons, 72nd Highlanders, and 22nd Regiment, and a number of the inhabitants of Cork. Some ill-feeling having arisen between the military and the civilians, the former entered a public-house, and, after committing some depredations there, proceeded to another, where they met with a stout resistance. The soldiers were assailed with bottles and other articles from the shop, while they made use of their belts. Ultimately, however, the soldiers were beaten back; and, the patrol arriving, they were compelled to return to barracks.

There was a fatal railway collision, on Monday, on the Monmouthshire Company's line at Newport. A train backed on to an engine, the driver of which was killed, and two other men were seriously injured. On the same evening a herd of cattle strayed upon the Midland Railway, and, a passenger-train coming upon them, a bullock was run over and killed on the spot. The engine was thrown off the line and the traffic delayed, but the passengers escaped unhurt. On Tuesday morning the engine of a goods train from Salisbury to Yeovil broke away from the tender. Cann, the guard, fell on the line, and was cut to pieces.

In the summer of 1869 Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., established a free library for the labouring population of the village of Derry Hill, near Calne. No charge was made, but every villager desirous of becoming a member was required to signify his assent to the rules, and since the commencement 155 persons have enrolled themselves members. The library consists of nearly 500 volumes, and during the fifteen months it has been open 1524 volumes have been issued. The newspapers and periodicals are circulated by the members themselves, who pass them from house to house. Each paper and periodical has a specified circuit to make, and the last reader conveys it to the library. In this way six daily and ten weekly newspapers and three monthly periodicals are circulated. The population of Derry Hill is 1300, and it is believed, a local correspondent states, that one fourth are unable to read.

"IN AID OF SUFFERERS."

FROM THE WAR RELIEF EXHIBITION, 39, OLD BOND-STREET.

Of the external character of the leading events of the present deplorable war, if not of their internal causes, we shall know more than of any preceding campaign. The large contingent of "war correspondents" raised by the neutral nations to take posts (not always free from danger) with or near the contending armies have collected a mass of information which, when the discrepancies of partisanship are corrected by comparison, will yield to the future historian a valuable residuum of truth which must tend to dissipate even national illusions, and against which mendacious bulletins will be cited in vain. But not only are these war correspondents willingly or unwillingly witnesses to the truth, they are consciously or unconsciously apostles of peace. Never before have the horrors of the battle-field and the hospital been so vividly depicted; never before has the inevitable, inherent injustice and loathsomeness of "glorious war" been so completely revealed. Who, after the passions and prejudices of actual conflict have subsided, can recall the descriptions of the consequences of every battle without breathing a prayer that peace and goodwill may be restored to our brethren, forgetful of all idle and fallacious distinctions of nationality? And who will not think of those who sought to relieve the sufferers by the strife, and to restore peace, as the truest of heroes and heroines?

We have authority for saying that the admirable drawing (in body-colours) by Princess Louise which we have been permitted to engrave was painted after reading some of the various graphic descriptions which have been published of the scenes on the battle-field after an engagement, and some of the testimonies to the good and noble work performed by the charitable sisters and nurses of the red cross who were found ever ready to minister to the sufferers when they lay entirely deserted by all else. Her Royal Highness has sought to realise in imagination a scene of suffering such as many, very many, which have been witnessed in this terrible struggle, and her womanly sympathies have induced her to represent those sufferings as alleviated by the tenderest hearts and gentlest hands among her sex. This neutral voluntary enrolment, as it were, of love and pity in the rear-guard of the armies—to save instead of destroy life—is another comparatively new feature in war, and encourages the hope that our vaunted civilisation—confidence in which has been so rudely shaken—will yet achieve its final triumph in rendering war impossible. It is the devoted band who have enlisted under the banner of the red cross, and their auxiliaries, who are winning the best trophies of the war; and it is their deeds that will form the noblest portion of its history.

We have intimated that the presence of woman on the actual scene of contest is a comparatively new feature of war, and this is in the main true. Already some women have met with a frightful death in performing their acts of mercy. We must not forget, however, that as early as the eleventh century the Crusades began to incite to combinations among women "in aid of sufferers" in an analogous direction. In connection with the Hospitaliers, Teutonic Knights, and Knights of St. Lazarus, there were convents of women established whose chief labours were in the lazaret-houses, infirmaries, and other establishments founded by these bodies. And they were the germ of the greater part of the active orders of later times, such as the *Secours de Charité*. The modern sisterhoods, both Catholic and Protestant, have, however, equalled, if not surpassed, their ancient prototypes. What canonised female saint of mediæval chivalry deserves, for instance, to be treasured in respectful memory more than our own Miss Nightingale?

The pathetic sympathy with which Princess Louise has treated her pitiful subject is amply apparent by our Engraving. The battle is decided; the defeated and the pursuers have passed from view before the day has quite closed in night, leaving their dead and wounded far behind. Pallid light still lingers in the deep blue sky, contrasting with the glare of a burning village; and over the darkling plain are dimly discerned dead and wounded German and French, thickly strewn the ground, with here and there a dismounted cannon and its smashed carriage. In the midst of this ghastly scene a sister supports a wounded soldier, stanching his bleeding breast, whilst a companion sister is bearing towards her means (besides those in the basket by her side) for further alleviating his sufferings. His life evidently hangs on a thread; perhaps this timely aid may incline the balance in his favour. If so, can the memory ever be effaced from his mind of this relief to his agony—the moisture to his parched tongue—the soothing bandage which stayed the flow of the few last drops of his life's blood!

At first sight this work may recall the drawing entitled "The Battle-Field," painted for the Patriotic Fund by the Princess Royal at the time of the Crimean War; but in reality the two drawings are entirely distinct both in conception and treatment. The one (as we have described) is intended to realise an actual incident; the other is a typical rendering of such a scene, but with a wife or betrothed maiden mourning over her dead husband or lover.

Of the artistic abilities of our whole Royal family we have already spoken in connection with our Engraving of the Crown Princess of Prussia's picture, "Widowed and Childless;" and it may suffice only to repeat that Princess Louise (as also, we believe, her sister of Prussia) is not less distinguished in sculpture than in painting. We may add, however, to our previous enumeration of the Royal artists that the Princess of Wales is also possessed of rare artistic gifts.

It deserves to be remarked, in conclusion, how ready Princess Louise was with her sympathy for the sufferers, as far as she could actively evince it, as is shown by the fact that the date on her drawing, directly following the signature, "Louise, Balmoral," is as early as "September" last; and in the same month the drawing was presented to the only exhibition then on foot in "Aid of Sufferers"—sufferers not less to be pitied than those of the battle-field—the Exhibition for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans of German Soldiers, at the Gallery of the New British Institution, 39, Old Bond-street. This exhibition has proved highly successful. A large proportion of the works were purchased, and the remainder, including many presented near its close, have again been placed on view and for sale at the rooms of the German Academic Society, 4, Hanway-street. But arrangements have been made for the eight contributions by the Royal artists, including, of course, this picture by Princess Louise, to again appear at the gallery in Bond-street in the first exhibition of water-colour drawings of the New British Institution, which opens on Monday next, the 21st inst. The object of re-exhibiting the Royal works is to open a subscription-list (for the benefit of the same charity) to purchase those not yet disposed of, each subscriber of five guineas being entitled to one chance of obtaining a Royal work and a series of photographs from the whole number.

There was a severe storm at Llandudno yesterday week. The wind was bitterly cold from the north-east.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

It seems that intercommuning membership has come out in legion in the last ten days or so. Many representatives have been making second appearances; and, on the whole, that sense of personal responsibility which is implied in extra-Parliamentary utterances appears to be as much felt as if purely domestic questions were foremost in consideration. Even some of the chief Ministers have spoken; but, as might be expected, their utterances at the Lord Mayor's feast were eloquent nothings—Mr. Gladstone's speech being nought but magnificent reticence; Mr. Cardwell's, ponderous ellipses; and Lord Granville's, genial generalities; while, as to Mr. Lowe, he justified the original choice made of him as the proposer of the toast of "The Ladies," last year, which must have been founded on a notion that cynicism was a qualification for dealing briskly with so tender a subject.

Resuming our notes on the appearances of young members, let Mr. Kaye-Shuttleworth be approached as one who did something in the last Session, which was his first, towards the winning of his Parliamentary spurs. Anyone observing him in the House would be apt to think from his appearance that he is no ordinary young man. His face is youthful enough, and his figure, though stately, is youthfully symmetrical; but in his demeanour and the expression of his features there are thoughtfulness and seriousness, which show that he is older in years, and certainly in acquirements, than he looks. When he spoke he did so with adequate fluency, but with a care and deliberation which betokened that he was not seeking for mere words, of the command of which there was evidently no lack, but weighing every syllable for its substance and meaning before it became audible. His antecedents, both personal and hereditary, are such as to mark him out for a public man, in an official sense, in due, which is probably a near, season. His political status amongst his friends may be judged by the fact that he was selected to contest North-East Lancashire in the Liberal interest at the general election of 1868; while his non-success there only kept him out of the House for a time, as he won Hastings at this time last year.

Possibly out of Wiltshire and Pall-mall few people have ever heard of Lord Henry Thynne; but since he has been foregathering with the constituents whom he has represented for some time, and as he is a typical member, mention may be made of him. He is one of a class of members who may be said to represent by their presence and their votes the youth of the aristocracy; who are somewhere about the House every evening at question-time; may be found, if wanted for a division, after ten; but are certain to assemble in a crowd when there is to be a late and a party division in time to cheer the winding-up speech of the Conservative leader, and are potent in their assistance in the vociferation with which the numbers are greeted. Sometimes, too, one of this class of members will blurt out a petulant little speech against the liberal policy of a Government; and one has a sort of recollection that Lord Henry Thynne has himself done this, and rather effectively, at least once.

After the Session commenced last year Mr. Kennaway was elected for East Devon in the Conservative interest; and he is therefore one of the newest of members, and also a young one in the other sense. He lost no time in justifying the choice of him, for about the mid-Session he came forward and delivered a decidedly striking speech, whether as regarded its matter, its diction, or its delivery. It was one of those débuts which invariably produce an unwonted smile and lighting up of the countenance, and a warm shake of the hand, if he is near enough, from Mr. Disraeli, who does this duty of a leader with good effect, inasmuch as his immobility while the speech is going on brings out the bland approval brightly by the force of contrast; whereas Mr. Gladstone, when he is listening to a young beginner, turns and looks full at him—fixing his eye, his ear, his attention strainingly; and this, though encouraging in some degree, may, in some instances, be rather embarrassing to the speaker, and certainly detracts to some extent from the warmth of the final congratulation.

It would be a startling announcement, probably, if it were said carelessly that Mr. Bright had been addressing a meeting in Somersetshire; but, as it is, there can only arise the suggestion that there are Brights and Brights in the House of Commons, and that there is nothing whatever which could cause any confounding of Mr. Richard Bright, M.P. for East Somerset, with the Right Hon. John of that name. So far as recollection serves, the former is a good specimen of a country-gentleman member; though he is, either by his forefathers or by himself, connected with commerce.

In a certain, so to speak, side-long way Lord Milton, who has been lately with his constituents in Yorkshire, is becoming somewhat remarkable in the House. At any rate, on one occasion he proved that a great soul, in his case, is contained in what may, it is to be hoped without offence, be called a very small body. It happens that Lord Milton, owing, no doubt, from personal observation on the spot, has taken up warmly the subject of the north-west boundary between Canada and the United States of America. He has written a book upon it; he threatened the House with a motion upon it in vain, in the result, all last Session; and he was in the habit of about once a week putting a question connected with the matter to Ministers concerned. One of these was addressed to Mr. Lowe, who, though he was in the House, did what he often does when an interpellation is more or less troublesome, deputed Mr. Stansfeld to answer it. At this Lord Milton fired up; treated it as a personal insult, walked out into the lobby in order to avoid hearing the reply, and, in indignant terms, renewed his question again and again, till he got Mr. Lowe in person to respond to it. Possibly, though the matter seemed rather to excite amusement, there may have been many persons who, looking to the way in which Mr. Lowe generally meets interrogatories, were not sorry to see this exhibition of spirit by a young member.

In one respect—namely, in rashness of assertion and in impetuosity of demeanour and exaggeration of phrase—Lord John Manners still possesses all the attributes conventionally assigned to young members; while his speeches in the concrete are of such a character that they suggest what might be expected, if women ever have seats in Parliament, from a lady of a termagant and scolding disposition. In the House he is just tolerated, especially because he often comes out most vehemently at times when the audience is thin; but, judging from the reception he appears to have received from an assembly of his constituents the other day, his style is peculiarly acceptable to them. At any rate, it must be universally confessed that, for good sound rating of the Government, for abusing them through thick and thin, nothing could have been more complete, and that is a merit, even if a negative one.

In this slight chronicle of outdoor doings of young members it would be an omission direct not to name Mr. W. H. Gladstone, who has been discoursing to his friends at Whitby. If this gentleman has any speciality as a Parliament man, it is, apparently, modesty. Many a man in his place would not hesi-

tate to push himself forward, to be even obtrusive; but he is singularly undemonstrative. He has shown on the few occasions when he has spoken that, though he does not seem to possess that fire which might be supposed to be hereditary in him; he has sensible views of men and things, and can put them into neat and appropriate language. Perhaps, if he has any desire to distinguish himself, it is unfortunate that he should have taken subordinate office so soon; but, if he be really quiet and unambitious, the necessary reticence of his position is all in his favour.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

"Oberon" has been repeated since its revival at the Royal Italian Opera a fortnight since, as noticed in our last week's record; and it is to be given again to-night (Saturday); thus affording opportunities for hearing some exquisite music that has been unjustly neglected, and that may probably meet with a similar fate in future, owing to causes referred to in our previous comments. "Fidelio" was given on Saturday, with the well-known powerful performance of Mdle. Titiens as the heroine; and with a general efficiency that has not always been paralleled in the regular season, especially in the case of Signor Gardoni, who gave the difficult scena in the prison-scene with excellent style and expression. Mdle. Sinico's Marcellina, too, was also a repetition of a performance of high value; and there have been few better Roccos than Signor Antonucci. Signor Rinaldini, in the small part of Jacquino, was efficient in his music, and other characters were fairly well filled. Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" was to have been given on Monday, but the opera was changed to "Il Barbiere" in consequence of the indisposition of Signor Caravoglia.

On Tuesday "Semiramide" was revived, with the principal features identical with those of its performance at the Drury-Lane Opera in 1868; and for the first time in the present theatre of the Royal Italian Opera, it having, however, been the work given on the opening of that establishment at the former building, in 1847, when Madame Albani (as Arsace) achieved sudden renown. This work marks the close of Rossini's career as a composer of the Italian school, in which style it is the culmination of all that is rich and ornate in florid vocal music. After the success of "Semiramide," in 1823, Rossini identified himself with the Paris lyric stage, that arena on which so many great composers—including his countryman Cherubini and the German Meyerbeer—have sought and obtained their chief triumphs. Although "Semiramide" has not the elevation, or the poetic and dramatic truth of "Guillaume Tell," it contains indications of those grand qualities which Rossini so gloriously realised in his greatest and last stage work. The amplitude of development, the richness of the vocal and orchestral writing in "Semiramide" are far in advance of all Rossini's previous serious operas, and foreshadow that culminating genius and power which ultimately placed him, by his closing opera, beside the greatest of dramatic composers. Mdle. Titiens was again Semiramide; Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Arsace; and Signor Bettini, Idreno; Signor Foli having appeared as Assur, instead of as Oro, which character was represented on Tuesday by Signor Antonucci. The florid music assigned to Semiramide was sung with great brilliancy by Mdle. Titiens, especially the well-known bravura air "Bel raggio;" while her performance throughout as the Assyrian Queen displayed all that intense dramatic power and impassioned earnestness which render her so impressive in heroic and tragic opera. The suave quality of Madame Trebelli-Bettini's voice, and her polished refinement of style, peculiarly fit her for the execution of music which so especially calls for both. In the cavatina "Ah! quel giorno," in the aria "In si barbara," and in several other instances, the pathetic expression and excellent phrasing of this artist drew forth strong marks of approbation; while in the important duets for the two characters named the respective qualities of the singers were at once well contrasted and admirably fused. The most important of these movements, the well-known "Ebben, a te ferisci," with its several divisions, was admirably sung on both sides; and the passage "Giorno d'orrore" was encored. The elaborate duet for Arsace and Assur, "Bella imago," also produced great effect, Signor Foli, as the latter character, having acquitted himself well in this as in much other florid music belonging to the part, which, however, does not always lie conveniently for his voice. Signor Bettini, as Idreno, sang with much fluency, particularly his important share in the trio in the first act, "Là del Gange," his opening passages in which were followed by special applause. Signor Antonucci's resonant bass voice was heard to advantage in the incidental music for Oro. The allegro of the overture was encored.

Signor Bevignani conducted, as at Monday's performance—"Faust," and "Oberon," announced for Thursday and Saturday, being under the direction of Signor Arditi. In the first-named opera Mdle. Leon Duval was to appear as Marguerite, of which event we must speak next week.

The Monday Popular Concerts were resumed this week, when the thirteenth season was commenced. Like the Crystal Palace Concerts of this winter, the performances previous to Christmas are to be rendered commemorative of the centenary of Beethoven's birth by consisting—here exclusively, as there partially—of that composer's music. As the Crystal Palace gives the whole of the orchestral symphonies, in regular order, so the Monday Popular Concerts will comprise a serial performance of the string quartets and quintets, besides other chamber compositions of the great master. The first concert included the quartets Nos. 1 and 2, from the set of six—produced in the first year of the century—in which the composer is seen still under the influence of Mozart's style, that so largely coloured the productions of the first few years of his career; together with those glimpses of the grand individuality which was first strongly evidenced, although but occasionally, in the second symphony, two years later. The quartets referred to were very finely played on Monday night, led by Madame Norman-Néruda, supported by Mr. L. Ries, as second violin; Mr. Zerbin, as viola; and Signor Piatti, as violoncellist. All these performers were warmly welcomed on their reappearance, especially the lady violinist, who achieved such great success here last year. Madame Norman-Néruda is to play at several more concerts, followed by Herr Straus, after which Herr Joachim will arrive as leading violinist. Mr. Charles Hallé was the pianist, and played the fourth of the solo sonatas of Beethoven (op. 7, in E flat) as finely as on many previous occasions, he and Signor Piatti having combined to give an excellent interpretation of the same composer's first duet sonata for piano and violoncello. The vocal pieces were the "Busslied" and "Kennst du das Lund," both sung with good expression by Mdle. Clara Doria. Mr. Benedict occupied his usual post as conductor with his accustomed skill. The large room of St. James's Hall was

quite full, and the new season of the Monday Popular Concerts has commenced with the best prospects of success.

Six of Beethoven's symphonies have now been performed in regular order at the Crystal Palace Concerts—with an intermission of one week, when his First Mass was given, as noticed in our last record. Saturday's hearing of the Pastoral Symphony will long be remembered by those who were present, and they were many, for the large concert-hall was completely filled. Scarcely ever in this country has that wondrous "tone-picture" been so worthily interpreted as on this occasion. The series of exquisite movements in which the composer realises in sound the varied emotions and sensations excited by the sunny landscape, the murmuring brook, the dance and music of the rustics, the raging tempest, and the return of calm and peace, with the closing strains of thanksgiving, constitute a triumph of genius and art unparalleled of its kind. The second of Beethoven's pianoforte concertos (that in B flat) was very finely performed by Mr. Franklin Taylor, whose public appearances are far too intermittent. His mechanism and style are alike excellent, the former employed—not as an end, but—as a means to the expression of the composer's intentions. Mr. Taylor, like Mr. Hallé, in the fifth concerto judiciously made use of Beethoven's own cadenza. The applause bestowed on the pianist proved that his performance was as successful as it was meritorious. The other instrumental pieces were the overtures to "Zauberflöte" and "Masaniello." The vocalists were Mdle. Castri and Mr. Vernon Rigby. The lady made her first appearance here, and created an impression that was the reverse of favourable. As her performances may have been marred by ill-health or nervousness, or both, we must await a second opportunity of estimating her merits.

THE THEATRES.

Continuing the plan of making a complete change each Monday at the Opéra Comique, Mdle. Déjazet has produced for the present week, as a *lever du rideau*, M. Coppée's comedy in verse entitled "Le Passant"—a piece which has received the highest approbation of the Académie Française. It is admirably performed by Mdle. Eugénie Legrand and Mdle. Thierval. Its true place in Paris would be the Théâtre Français, as it is of a totally different class of pieces usually to be met with at a minor theatre. The visitors to this theatre are not aware that in arriving late they lose the most satisfactory part of the evening's entertainment. Instead of playing in the audience to some worn-out farce, Mdle. Déjazet, with a self-abnegation worthy of all praise, gives her young actresses the opportunity of appearing in dramas of a superior quality, to which they do full justice. "Le Passant" is truly classical, bearing an obvious analogy to an extract from Virgil or Ovid. It is unnecessary to say much about "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu." It is the piece, above all others, in which Mdle. Déjazet has been most successful; she is all herself in it, and is admirably supported by the company. As an "avis aux dames," a lesson in elegance of costume may be obtained at a cheap rate at this theatre. The performance concluded with the well-known vaudeville of "The Clock-maker's Hat" (Le Chapeau d'un Horloger).

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the pupils in the educational department of the Polytechnic Institution was made yesterday week; Dr. Brewer, M.P., presided. The pupils attending the classes (which are held in the evening) numbered about 400. Altogether, thirty-seven certificates and money rewards were distributed.

POSTAL NOTICES.

An alteration is announced in the date of departure from San Francisco of the New Zealand mail packets. In future they will leave San Francisco for Auckland and Sydney on the 15th instead of the 10th of each month; and consequently the dispatch of mails from this country will be made five days later than hitherto.

With regard to the mails for Malta via Marseilles, intimation is made that, for the present, they will be forwarded only by the Fraissinet line of steamers which leave Marseilles on the 1st and 15th of each month, as, in the existing state of the postal communication through France, there is no advantage in sending mails to Malta by the route of Marseilles and Messina. The route of Italy, however, offers the means of forwarding mails to Malta additional to those carried by the French line from Marseilles, and closed mails will accordingly be made up in London for dispatch, via Italy, every Monday and Friday evening. The rates of postage on letters and other correspondence for Malta, forwarded via Italy, will be the same as those charged via Marseilles.

The system of postal telegraphs has been this week extended to twenty-three new stations in England, eight in Scotland, and four in Ireland. The additional stations in England are exclusive of six in the metropolitan district, and in Scotland of twenty-seven stations on the Highland Railway which have been opened to the service controlled by the Postmaster-General.

The *Grocer* publishes a despatch received from the Greek Minister of Finance to the Greek Ambassador in London, stating that the current crop of 1869 was 111,000,000 lb.; while that of 1870, it is probable, will not reach 98,000,000 lb.

The Maharajah Maun Singh died at his residence, at Lucknow, on the 12th ult. Sri Sing, Rajah of Chumba, died on the 3rd. His Highness's little State is best known as the field of a flourishing Presbyterian mission.

The African mail brings intelligence of an outrage by the natives of Congo by shooting the supercargo of an English barque, which was avenged by her Majesty's ship *Pert* burning the villages belonging to the culprits.

A sad calamity is reported from Leeds. During Saturday night and the earlier part of Sunday, the gas from a street main, which seems to have been damaged, found its way into two houses in Moor Crescent-road, and four persons—a woman in extreme old age, her daughter, and two little children—were suffocated. The father of the children has since died.

The three societies formed in Bristol to commemorate the piety and benevolence of the great local philanthropist, Edward Colston, dined together on Monday, according to ancient custom. The Anchor Society (Liberal), Mr. J. D. Weston, president, dined at the Colston Hall; the Dolphin Society (Conservative), president, Mr. C. S. Clark, at the Royal Hotel; and the Grateful Society (neutral), Mr. G. Hellicar, president, at the Montague Hotel. The greatest interest centred in the dinner of the Anchor Society, it being known that the members for the city and other members of Parliament would be present. It was also announced that General Burnside would be present; but at the last moment he sent an apology, stating that an imperative engagement in the metropolis prevented his attendance.



FALL OF METZ: HUTS OF FRENCH CAMP AT BON ST. MARTIN.



BREAKWATER, HARBOUR, AND DOCKS, TABLE BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE CAPETOWN NEW HARBOUR AND DOCKS.

The new harbour, breakwater, and Alfred Docks, at Capetown, Table Bay, South Africa, which have lately been completed, are the subject of one of our Illustrations. The docks will include an outer basin, an inner basin, a patent slip, and a graving dock. The last is not yet constructed; but the official opening of the docks took place on July 12, and they had been opened for traffic since May 17. The ceremony was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, after whom the docks are named. Prince Alfred, it is well known, has visited the Cape colony more than once before; and it was he who performed, ten years ago, on Sept. 17, 1860, the ceremony of laying, or "tipping," the first stone of the breakwater; again, on Aug. 25, 1867, he laid the foundation-stone of the graving dock. We now give a short description of these works, which have been noticed on former occasions.

Cape Town, the centre of South African colonisation and commerce, lies at the head of Table Bay, a deep indentation of the coast, about thirty miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. It is situated at the mouth of a "kloof," or ravine, immediately at the foot of the well-known Table Mountain—a tabular mass of rock, the top of which is 3582 ft. above the sea level, where it extends in a horizontal plane nearly two miles. This gigantic natural platform is flanked on each side by the Lion's Head, 2760 ft. high, and the Devil's Mountain, 3315 ft. high, so that the scenery of the harbour is wild and picturesque. Geographically, Capetown occupies an important position. It lies in the track of vessels trading to India and Australia, and therefore, as a port of call for shipping, it is most conveniently placed. But, notwithstanding this advantage, it has been hitherto but little frequented; and, instead of regarding it as an hospitable half-way house, the passing mariner has given it a "wide berth," preferring the dangers of the open sea to the treacherous shelter of this place. It is true that, during the monsoons, Table Bay has afforded shelter to vessels seeking refuge under its eastern shores; but until the formation of the new breakwater it was entirely exposed to the wash of the tremendous westerly waves which prevail along the coast of South Africa during the winter months. These waves rolled with all their fury into the bay, and often dealt destruction to the vessels lying there; but such a state of things is now, happily, past. The new harbour offers absolute security to all comers at all times, and presents accommodation of which the sailor will gladly avail himself.

The new works commence with a breakwater 2000 ft. in length, under the protection of which a tidal basin, with an area of six acres, has been constructed; and leading from this basin, and connected with it by an entrance channel 100 ft. wide, there is an inner basin, named by his Royal Highness the "Alfred Dock," having an area of about ten acres, with a depth of water at low spring tides of 24 ft. At the south end of this dock a patent slip has been laid down of sufficient dimensions to admit of repairs to the largest class of vessels, and on the north side a space has been appropriated for the formation of a graving dock 400 ft. long.

The breakwater is formed by an embankment of rubble stone, obtained from the schistose rocks of the dock excavations. This stone has been deposited in the manner used at Portland and Holyhead, by dropping it from waggons running on a railway carried upon a timber stage. One advantage in this mode of construction was that it dispensed in a great measure with the use of skilled labour, which could only be procured in the colony at a very high cost. The jetties are of creosoted timber and the dock walls of stone, formed in the usual manner. The structural parts of the works were principally executed by artisans sent out from England, but the excavations, and those portions requiring unskilled labour only, were performed by convicts, about 600 of whom have been employed throughout. The total cost of the several works has been about £345,000. They were designed by Mr. Coode, C.E., the engineer-in-chief in England, and have been entirely carried out under the able supervision of the resident engineer, Mr. A. T. Andrews, C.E. Since the breakwater was commenced, in 1860, under the auspices of Prince Alfred, the works have proceeded uninterruptedly, till the harbour and docks were formally opened by his Royal Highness on July 12 last. The ceremony was witnessed by an immense multitude of enthusiastic colonists, who were crowded on the new wharves and jetties and in every available space from which a view of the proceedings could be obtained. On each side of the entrance to the docks were thousands of school children with their gay flags and banners; and they sang chants and hymns, which had a very pretty effect. Guards of honour from the 86th Regiment and the volunteers were drawn up on the outer pier, from which the Duke embarked in his barge. The water procession was formed from the jetty, passing through the entrance channel to the centre of the dock, where an address was presented to his Royal Highness. A prayer having been offered by the Bishop of Capetown, the Duke, after declaring the dock open, completed the ceremony by breaking a bottle of champagne on the wall, and naming the floating-basin the "Alfred Dock." Thus the work of ten years was successfully brought to a close. A practical proof of the utility of the new harbour was afforded during the Duke's stay at Capetown. For three whole days a succession of storms of almost unparalleled severity swept over Table Bay without doing the slightest damage either to the works or to the shipping under their protection.

Nature states that a volcano, near San Rafael Valley, Lower California, which has been in a dormant state for years, has commenced a violent eruption, emitting columns of smoke and scattering ashes and cinders for miles around.

Mr. Alfred Waddington, of British Columbia, gives notice that an application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for the incorporation of a company to construct a railway through British North America, connecting with the present railway system of Canada, thence to proceed to the north of Lake Superior and through the North-West Territory to Yellow or Leatherhead Pass of the Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the projected railway through British Columbia to the Pacific.

Marshal Bazaine is thus photographed by a war correspondent:—"The Marshal is fifty-nine years old, his hair of snowy whiteness, while his moustaches and goatee à la Henri IV. have yet a dark tinge. He is not tall, but well proportioned, and of strongly knit frame. His physiognomy is very impressive, its traits rigid; his dark eyes are lighted up by an uncommon brilliancy, and indicate the highest degree of firmness. There is a peculiar expression in these eyes—so much so that whoever meets their glance will not easily forget it. This sharp, eagle-like glance is, indeed, the most prominent characteristic of the external appearance of the conquered hero of Metz, whose organs of vision, even while he smiles, remain piercing and immovable."

LITERATURE.

Journeys in North China, Manchuria, and Eastern Mongolia; with Some Account of Corea. By the Rev. Alexander Williamson, B.A. With Illustrations and Two Maps. (Smith Elder, and Co.) There have been within the last few years many books about China, but there are now offered to the public two volumes which contain more information than a reasonable soul could expect to gather from a moderate library. And the author gives the results, chiefly, of personal experience. He certainly avails himself, to some extent, of the labours performed by others; but only, as candid readers will conclude, because he preferred to merge his own comparatively slight knowledge in their more profound investigations, and not because he was altogether ignorant of the special subjects to which they had given particular attention. He represents the geographical, ethnological, social, commercial, and religious aspects of the countries through which he travelled and in which he sojourned; and he seems to have enjoyed and to have utilised extraordinary opportunities for laying up a stock of manifold information. That he did not tread the primrose path of dalliance, that he was not likely to see everything through a roseate medium, but ran a risk of trying the worst as well as the best, and of laying himself open to a visitation of the rough side of the natives' tongues, will be readily imagined when it is considered that he was compassing earth, and sea, and river to make if it were but one proselyte, and that he was earnestly endeavouring to inculcate Christian principles on the highly Protestant system. And this fact accounts for the only symptom which his volumes betray of an unpleasant or uncharitable spirit. He is evidently anxious to be impartial; he is liberal enough to admit that there are many different roads whereby Christian and his family may make their way to the celestial city; but he is convinced in his own mind, from his own experience, that, whatever prejudice may be felt by the inhabitants of North China or elsewhere against Christians and their works, it is all owing to those Roman Catholics. "Protestant missionaries are centres of light, and truth, and beneficence, better adapted for salutary pioneer work than any other class, acceptable to the natives, and never guilty of political intrigue;" but Roman Catholics, "what with 'the assumption of the priests' and what with 'the violent way in which they have insisted upon the restoration of property confiscated at the close of the last century, and the injudicious manner in which they have sometimes built upon the ground reoccupied by them,' and what with other reasons, 'are very much disliked.'" All this will be highly satisfactory to Mr. Whalley; and it is pleasant to be able, if confirmation were needed, to confirm the credibility of the author's statements by what we know about the conciliatory demeanour and language of the gentle Murphy. But, at any rate, everyone must agree with the author that Protestant missionaries "should not be denied rights and privileges which are granted to Roman Catholics and even Mohammedans." The advocacy of that just cause is amongst the chief objects of his work, one would say; and it of course involves inland residence, which he is quite certain would be found practicable and free from inconvenience or danger, provided only that the residents be Protestant. It is impossible in a brief notice to enter upon a description of what the author has recorded with great liberality of detail; suffice it to say that from Confucius to tracts, with a portrait of the former and constant sales of the latter, persons and things, interesting and uninteresting, illustrated and unillustrated, are dealt with in a manner which leaves little or nothing to be desired.

The Deaf and Dumb: Their Education and Social Position. By W. R. Scott, Ph. D., author of "The Education of Imbeciles," "Primary Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb," &c. (Bell and Daldy.) Dr. Scott has held, during thirty years, the office of Principal of the West of England Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Exeter. His authority upon the subject of their condition and treatment is highly esteemed. In this volume, a revised and completed edition of his work, is to be found a very interesting and instructive account of that subject, viewed in its most recent aspects both of science and practice, accompanied by discussions of several cognate questions in the philosophy of the human mind. Dr. Scott compares the different methods hitherto tried, in Germany, in France, in Great Britain, and in America, for the intellectual training of deaf mutes, who number 12,500 in Great Britain alone, and are reckoned at nearly 250,000 in all Europe. He shows a correct judgment of the capabilities of each, with an evident desire to take advantage of all that is useful. His own researches and experience in teaching lead him to the conclusion that it is a mistake to insist, as the German professors do, upon teaching oral articulation, and the reading of syllables by watching the motions of the lips, to persons who were born totally deaf, though it may be desirable, by such means, to help those to speak who were once acquainted with sounds. He contends that, for the exercise of the thinking faculties, and for the acquisition of knowledge, the use of written language is more efficient in this case; while finger-talking and conversation by signs and gestures afford subsidiary means of intercourse with each other, and with friends accustomed to them. It is especially as an instrument of mental culture, which is especially needed by this afflicted class of persons, that Dr. Scott recommends the mode and course of instruction described in his concluding chapters. His remarks have not only a practical importance, with a view to the relief of human wants and woes, but they have some value as materials for psychological speculation, and the general reader may find them worthy of attention.

The Consecutive Narrative Series of Reading Books; or, Hubert Preston at Home and Abroad. By Catharine Morell; edited by J. R. Morell, formerly one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools. (T. Murby.) We are much pleased with this series of six small books, proceeding from the simplest childish notions and shortest sentences, in words of two or three letters, which begin the first volume, to the elaborate literary style, and the useful fragments of scientific or historical knowledge, which the last volume presents to the young reader, but preserving the continuous biographical interest of Master Hubert's growing experience and acquaintance with life. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Morell have succeeded in the difficult task of keeping pace most faithfully, not only in the use of language, but in range of thinking and in tone of feeling, with the development of a child's mind, from the age of three years to that of fifteen or sixteen; and there is no boy of average intelligence and disposition, between those two ages, who may not find something to interest and instruct him in one or other volume of the "Consecutive Series." The personal adventures of Hubert, and of his family and friends, including Lancelot Houghton, his brave young comrade, Lizzie Brown, the good little girl of the mill, and their kind and judicious elders, form a highly entertaining story, which commences at the cradle of a babe and finishes amidst the lions, elephants, and African wild men at the Cape of Good Hope. Many agreeable episodes are introduced, in the fables and

fairy tales, the moral apologues, and the familiar explanations or anecdotes of real history or of the arts and sciences, which form part of the domestic talk in Hubert Preston's home. The whole is pleasantly as well as consistently arranged; and, besides the prose contents, Mr. W. C. Bennett has compiled a selection of brief poems, or passages of poetry, from the best English authors, forming an appendix to each volume. The six are neatly and uniformly bound; but they gradually increase in thickness and in number of pages and chapters as in weight and force of meaning, so that vol. 6, or book 6, has nothing childish about it.

Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales: Their Legendary Lore and Popular History. By John Timbs. (F. Warne and Co.) The plan of this compilation, and the nature of the contents, are sufficiently indicated by the title of the volume. It is not the least acceptable of many works for which the ordinary reader is indebted to the skilful industry of Mr. Timbs in the reproduction of anecdotic lore belonging to the history and topography of our native land. The counties of Essex, Herts, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, Gloucester, Monmouth, Somerset, Wilts, Berks, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, North and South Wales, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, are diligently explored for tales of romantic adventure, or of domestic and social interest, connected with the old families that have lived in their noble mansions, or with their ancient religious foundations. A very large quantity of this kind of matter, selected from the narratives of good authors, is here comprised within five or six hundred pages of rather close print.

Appleton's European Guide-Book. Illustrated. (D. Appleton and Co., New York; Longmans, London.) The soft leather cover and clasp of this handsome volume, which is just not too big or too heavy for the great-coat pocket, seem to betoken that it is meant for a travelling companion, to be carried by an American visitor to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. Two hundred out of its seven hundred pages are devoted to England and Scotland, Wales and Ireland; the rest to France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Sweden, and other foreign countries; but not including Turkey, Greece, Syria, and Egypt. The descriptive notices, which seem to be well compiled and arranged, and the practical advices concerning railways or steam-boats, hotels, passports, coinage, and other matters of travelling convenience, will probably be found useful. This Guide-Book is furnished with ten maps and twenty plans of cities, and is embellished with more than a hundred small engravings of scenery or notable buildings.

Cassell's Household Guide. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) This is a volume of imposing size, and the first of a work which seems to have been projected with a view of giving instruction upon "every department of practical life," and which is accordingly called "a complete encyclopædia of domestic and social economy." How to treat abscesses, ague, apoplexy, asthma, bronchitis, bunions, burns and scalds, convulsions, croup, diarrhoea, dislocations, eruptive fevers, fractures, frost-bite, hæmorrhage, hair, itch, jaundice, mumps, warts, worms, wounds, bruises, and sprains; how to make broths and coffee, and other liquids and solids; what are the duties of a general servant and of a "buttons," and how and when they should be done; how to restore suspended animation; how "by the minimum of expenditure the maximum of comfort and of luxury may be obtained," together with a prodigious quantity of more or less valuable miscellaneous information, is to be learnt to the advantage or the peril of the reader, according to the trustworthiness of the several authorities. There are numerous illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, of "what to eat, drink, and avoid," from a piece of boiled salmon to a "stretcher."

Poems, Essays, and Sketches. By Janet Hamilton. (Glasgow: James Maclehose.) This volume contains, for the most part, a selection from the writings of a truly wonderful woman, a shoemaker's wife, self-taught and well-taught. She must be now almost, if not quite, eighty years of age; and there is reason to believe that, though her eye be dim, her natural mental force is not yet much abated. She has used, with vigour, facility, and even elegance, both the Scottish and English tongue; but she will be generally considered to be more felicitous when she employs the former. The selection now published is admirably suited for those who would not like to lose the chance of examining a literary curiosity, and would, nevertheless, be satisfied with a handy collection of specimens. To be self-educated and well-educated is, of course, a matter to be honestly proud of; but then it is not everybody who has the natural gifts of Janet Hamilton. What she went through to quench her thirst after knowledge might have brought a less vigorous constitution to an untimely grave; and it is questionable whether the example set by her be not more worthy of avoidance than imitation. "After I had entered the married state," she says, "and was engaged in rearing a young family on small means, I was busy enough, and my reading hours were taken from my sleep; and many an hour have I spent in reading, holding the book in one hand and nursing the infant on my lap with the other." All is well that ends well; but nursing mothers in general should get as much sleep as is compatible with even a two-handed care of the baby.

Era Dolcino, and other Poems. By A. and L. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) To make a poem, especially if it be of considerable length, popular, it is necessary to hit upon a subject which is itself, from historical or legendary associations, popular or admits of popular treatment. Now, here is a volume containing poems of which the longest, though the personages mentioned in it be all historical, has a theological theme philosophically treated, so that, much as there is to be admired in it, only a small and select circle can be expected to appreciate it; of the others, however, some at least, such is the poetical spirit they breathe, the universality of the interest they awaken and the feelings they appeal to, and the music of the measures in which they run, may well meet with less circumscribed acceptance; and amongst them one would be inclined to give the palm to "Friedrich and Amalie."

Beer. By James Samuelson. (Longmans.) What is the "foulest blot" on "our national escutcheon"? A pamphlet, reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, leaves one in doubt whether it be drunkenness or bad beer. But, as the author considers the drunkenness to be owing to the badness of the beer, it matters little which view be taken. "To rob a poor man of his beer" is well known to be the most fearful crime an average Englishman's imagination can conceive; but to poison it appears to be an offence in which the majority acquiesce. The author, however, protests loudly; and his illustrated pamphlet, in which beer is "scientifically and socially considered," contains notable facts, sound sense, and curious statistics.

Against Time, by Alexander Innes Shand (Smith, Elder, and Co.), is well known from its appearance in the *Cornhill*; and *Walleit, The Queen's Jester* (Benrose and Sons) seems to be little more than a huge advertisement disguised in the outward garb of literature.

Mary Rowlands, aged sixteen years, was shot yesterday week by her sweetheart, a sailor, named William Powell, at Penyrhith, in Wales. Powell saw a gun on a box, and, not perceiving that it was capped, took it up, when it exploded and killed her. He has been committed, on the Coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the next Carnarvon Assizes.

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 Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility,
 Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, Low Spirits,
 Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea, and Vomiting, Wasting, Pal-
 pitation, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints. Cure No. 68, 413;
 "Rome." The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has
 taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excel-
 lent food too highly.—Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street,